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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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NOTE AND COMMENT

REVIEW OF LEADING TOPICS OF A WEEK.

German Socialists Wise on Tax Question —Diamonds and Bread Lines—Enlightened Opinions of Senator Cummins—Trinity Church's Defenders' Bad Record.

Even in Germany—the country in which feudalic habits cause the issue of taxation to present itself in aspects that compel the proletariat to grapple with it —the sweeping statement that "Labor pays the taxes" is receiving hard knocks. It appears from the Berlin "Vorwaerts" of June 25, where an extensive report is given of the debate in the Reichstag on Von Buelow's proposed budget, that not only did the Socialists not vote against the tax proposition, but offered an amendment increasing the tax. If "Labor pays the taxes" the Socialists in the Reichstag would have acted differently. Parliamentary Socialism has no more powerful weapon of attack than that of taxation. Tax the plunder away from the plunderer. It is enough to set Plunderbund howling mad when its own "legal" weapon is wielded against itself. Say "Tax," and they howl frantically.

"De Tribune," the organ of the Marxists who bolted and who launched the Social Democratic party of Holland, has this to say of Troelstra, the leader of the old, the Social Democratic Labor party:

"Mr. Troelstra's leading conception of the class struggle is ethic-esthetic. He judges the classes according to certain moral (ethic) and beauty's (esthetic) standards, rather than from the economic viewpoint. It is not only bootless, but dangerous, withal, for a man engaged in proletarian politics, when judging political manifestations, to consider other than the economic factors. Such a man's judgment concerning the actual sources of power and the status of the classes is apt to be easily beclouded."

Whether or not this is actually the case with Troelstra, the principle set up by "De Tribune" is correct.

Henri Lemoine, who was convicted in Paris on the charge of falsely claiming he could manufacture diamonds, may, or may not be a fraud. If Lemoine is not a fraud he is not the first genius to be victimized by the "Interests." Whenever the "Interests" find that a genius threatens their pockets they "go for" him. In some cases they have him declared insane, and he is locked up; in other cases they overwhelm him with law suits and get him so tangled up with sheriffs that he flees; in yet other instances they get the machinery of Government in motion against him as a criminal. The manufacture of diamonds would have for its immediate effect the bankruptcy of the diamond "Interests." If diamonds can be manufactured their value, and thereby their price, would take a tumble.

Japan is playing her cards with deliberate precision. The recall of its Ambassador Takahira on the ground of his not having been "firm enough" at Washington in the matter of Japanese immigration is as neat a way of keeping up her protest as can be conceived. When more than protesting will be considered timely, more than protesting will be heard from Japan.

Who denies that the crisis is over, that prosperity has returned, and that our people are once more swimming in affluence? If anybody is unpatriotic enough to deny that, let him look at the Customs returns. Imports have increased $100,000,000, and of the increase $10,000,000 is in diamonds. People don't usually invest in diamonds before they have bread and butter. If jewelers import an increased amount of diamonds to the figure of $10,000,000 they know they will have the purchasers. The phenomenal increase in the importation of diamonds means that instead of "bread lines" we are now to have "diamond lines." Some may say that the increase in the importation of diamonds means that the breadlines will grow longer. But these people are only miserable pessimists.

The Federal Senate has decided upon a "house-cleaning." It is about to wipe out the large number of clerks whom it has placed on its private pension list—men who draw from $2,400 to $2,700 and whose work consists in "practically perpetual vacations." After all, it is not so certain that the large increase in the importation of diamonds is a symptom of universal good times. These sinecurists will have to live. Some "line" they will have to increase—either the breadline, or the line of applicants for work.

Henry G. Granger addresses 66 questions to Alfred Noble, ex-president of the American Society of Civil Engineers, to prove that the lock canal in Panama is an absurdity. Mr. Granger proves his case only by half. The lock canal is a MECHANICAL or ENGINEERING absurdity; it is, however, a most successful GRAFT. Millions upon millions are now being "grafted" which would not be graftable otherwise. The whole Panama affair is swindle—a means whereby moneys, lying idle in the vaults of the plutocracy, are "invested" in United States bonds, and thereby flow into the coffers of "contractors." The Panama Canal, so-called, is a striking illustration of the politico-sociologic fact that the State, having divorced itself from the "Church," has wedded the virago Miss Money-Bags.

Senator Cummins of Iowa is credited with liberal and enlightened views. Speaking on the Corporations' income tax proposition, Senator Cummins said it was one that would be "discussed at every fireside." Are these an enlightened man's words? Is there a Corporation income to be taxed at every fireside? If a Corporation income were necessary to light up and warm every fireside in the land, how few would be lighted and warmed at all! How many would not be even darker and chillier than they are now?

"Het Volk," the organ of the Holland Social Democratic Labor party, sums up in its issue of last June 25, the results of the late elections to the Lower House—

The Clerical parties have increased their seats by 11—they had 89 now they have 100;

The Free Liberals have 4 seats, the Union Liberals 4, the Liberal Democrats 3;

The Catholic party won nothing, the Anti-Revolutionary party won 8, the Christian-Historical party 3;

The Social Democratic Labor party preserves the former number of seats—it lost 3 and won 3. Of the 3 seats won, the seat from Zaandam, "Het Volk" says: "The industrial center of Zaandam, with its working class, once rendered impotent through Anarchy, has pulled itself back on firm ground and has now taken its stand under the Red Flag."

The Chicago, Ill., privately-owned "International Socialist Review" expresses its views on the issue of "a party owned press" in a page-and-a-half editorial which could have been condensed in the following short maxim:

"There is greater safety to a party, in the decision of what opinions and arguments shall be put before the members of the party, if the decision depends upon the hired man whom a self-appointed publisher employs as Editor, and whom the said self-appointed publisher can dismiss at will, than in the decision of an Editor whom the membership of the party elects, and whose incumbency depends upon the party's will."

The $50,000 hospital for tuberculosis patients, decided upon by the Brooklyn Central Labor Union, typifies the reasoning of Gompersistic Unionism. It upholds a social system that decimates its membership with tuberculosis, among many other diseases, and then it spends a fortune to "cure" the disease. The good old saying that a penny of prevention is better than a pound of cure is turned up side down and inside out by Gompersism— not a penny for prevention, but thousands of dollars for "cure."

President Taft unconsciously furnished the Socialists a good text for their propaganda in his Norwich, Conn., Fourth of July speech. Yes, indeed, freedom is not born full-fledged, no more than the Socialist Republic. Contrary to what the Tafts charge against Socialism, the Socialist Republic can not be expected to be born in full working order—any more than Freedom. Contrary to the half-baked Socialist conception of evolution and revolution, the Socialist Republic will be born complete in so far as it will be born with all the elements of growth.

Trinity Church corporation can not be said to be happy in the character of its defenders. The Senate having voted to tax corporations, a motion having been made to exempt the Corporation on the ground of its being a benevolent and charitable concern, and the statement being justly pooh-poohed, Senators Depew and Hale rose to shiver a lance for the Corporation. Depew, who has come badly scarred out of the Insurance Company scandals, said no credence should be given to charges made in these days of "many wild statements." Hale testified that the moneys which the Corporation collected from its tenements was "devoted to benevolent purposes": This is the same Hale of Maine who, during the Ship-subsidy debate in the Senate in 1900, testified that the fare of the sailors on American vessels "equaled the Delmonico menu."

Likewise the following, this time from the July 8 issue of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung," is hereby framed and preserved:

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
* —De Leon's Pinochle Club has ordered its representative on the International Bureau to bring charges against the Socialist party of Missouri, respectively against the Socialist party of the United States, on the ground of fusing. As is well known, despite the repeated protests of Comrade Dr. Simon, the St. Louis Republicans took him also on their ticket. Truly, there is no depth to child's play. *
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Such is the answer to the published charge of Section St. Louis, S. L. P., that Dr. Emil Simon appeared on the Socialist and on the Republican party ticket, and Owen Miller on the Socialist, on the Republican, and on the Democratic party ticket.

In the multifarious graduation addresses of the last three weeks, one note has been dominant: the decadence of the American college. Like some people who, the more angry they become, all the more vehemently do they assert their coolness, the American institution of learning has for decades past been in the position of more vigorously patting its own back for worthiness with each step that it sunk deeper into the slough of commercialism—helped mightily thereto by Rockefeller gifts and Carnegie pension funds. Now that at one fell clap it has suddenly become aware of the truth, it is naturally astounded.

The A. F. of L. "United Mine Workers' Journal" is to be complimented upon the improvement in its contributing staff. If its issue of July 8 it contains two articles of more than usual merit—both of which appeared before in The People. One of these, which appeared in the Daily People of June 21 (Weekly June 26), now re-appears without any credit to The People whatsoever, and bears a novel signature, the signature of "O. L. Trohard." As to the other article, one which appeared in the Daily People of June 15 (Weekly, June 19), the Editor of the "Journal" seems to have forgotten to attach even the name of its new author.

GET OFF THE FENCE!

"Union Man and Socialist" has stuck his teeth deep into and keeps firm hold of the calf of the California Socialist party.

Readers of The People will remember "Union Man and Socialist's" demand in the San Francisco "Organized Labor" that the S. P. endorse the candidate for Mayor nominated by the A. F. of L. Unions of the city. The reasoning was sound. He stated the well-known facts that the S. P. favored and endorsed the A. F. of L.; that the S. P., with its small vote, could not possibly elect its Mayor; that the Union Labor party could; and that the S. P. should prove its sincerity. Being answered, or, rather, an attempt at an answer having been made by some S. P. men, "Union Man and Socialist" returned to the charge with a reply that makes one hear the sound of the crunching of bones as "Union Man and Socialist's" teeth sink deeper into the aforenamed calf. The gist of the reply is found in the passage: "Is the Socialist party in favor of or opposed to the American Federation of Labor? Get off the fence! Answer yes or no."

Many are the morals that can be drawn from the perplexity in which the California S. P. finds itself now, and which the whole S. P. is bound to find itself in eventually, if not sooner. The leading one of these morals is the valuable sociologic one that things do not happen at haphazard, as freaks imagine, but are ruled by a law whose logic can not be run away from.

The S. P. has all along been a heeler and bruiser for the A. F. of L. Not that the S. P. realizes the important mission of the economic organization of Labor. If it did, then its conduct would not be the blackguard one that distinguishes it of calumniating the Socialist Labor Party every time the S. L. P. points out the crimes committed against the Cause of Labor by A. F. of L. Craft Unionism. A person may be mistaken in the estimate of another's acts, and attack these acts, just tho' the acts may be. The honesty or dishonesty of his conduct is determined by his methods. The heeler-and-gouger method marks the mercenary. The S. P. has no faith and never had any in the A. F. of L., for the simple reason that the law of S. P. existence is pure and simple politicianism, which means visionaryism. This notwithstanding, the S. P. has helped, however unintentionally, to promote the cause of clarification.

In its wild, heels over head chase for votes, any kind of votes, the S. P. affected love and affection for the A. F. of L. It hoped to wheedle the craft Unionist vote for its ticket by echoing their errors, and by palliating, even approving their wrongful acts. The process could have but one effect, or result. Upon the same principle that, a bar of iron being stuck into water, the oxygen of the water parts company with the hydrogen and cleaves to the iron, the adulation of the A. F. of L. by the S. P. did not bring the A. F. of L. vote over to the S. P., but insensibly caused the A. F. of L. to cleave to the "politics" which the S. P. preached, and go it alone. This was a logical development.

The next step in the evolutionary development was like unto the first. Having absorbed from the S. P. the theory of "politics," the political A. F. of L. now naturally demands that the S. P. disband and merge with the "Union Labor Party," and be not a political scab.

The third and last link in the evolutionary chain was what we now see. The political A. F. of L. discovers that the S. P. support of its economic misdemeanors was but a lure, whereupon "Union Man and Socialist," uttering the sentiments of the political A. F. of L., turns upon the S. P. with:

"Get off the fence!"

PAINTERS ENJOINED

NATIONAL OFFICERS MAY NOT REORGANIZE LOCAL UNIONS.

Supreme Court Justice Blanchard Issues Permanent Injunction Against General Executive Board and Against N. Y. District Council No. 9, of the Brotherhood of Painters.

By a decision of Supreme Court Justice Blanchard announced July 12, Local Union 1011 of the Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators is granted a continuous injunction against the New York District Council of that union, and against the General Executive Board of the organization, and also against the officers and all the defendants named in the moving papers. The permanent injunction is granted upon the ground that acts committed by defendants were not authorized by the constitution of the painters' organization.

Local Union 1011 complained of illegal methods resorted to by the national officers in attempting to force the dissolution of their union as well as that of a number of other New York painters' unions, and of trying to "re-organize" the disbanded organizations into fewer unions. The Brotherhood of Painters have a constitution which provides that any measures looking toward re-organization must be submitted to a referendum vote of the unions concerned. This provision of the rules was ignored by the national officers and by the N. Y. District Council, and a "re-organization" was arbitrarily ordered by those officials.

The move for re-organization of the New York painters' unions is declared a scheme of national officers to continue themselves in office. The majority of the New York membership is against the national administration, and their antagonism was deeply felt by the general officers at various elections. The next convention is near at hand, and the old administration, in order to insure its election for another term, sought with might and main to diminish the number of New York delegates by abolishing the "kicking" Locals. Every Local is entitled to a number of delegates at the convention in proportion to its membership. There is, however, a maximum limit of representation, which cannot be overstepped no matter how large the membership may be. Should, of the nine Locals in New York, only four remain, the "rebels" would be annihilated, and the leaders of the surviving four Locals would be able to elect delegates to the convention friendly to old officialdom.

To frustrate these moves of headquarters at Lafayette, Ind., Local 1011 took up the cudgels. Preliminary injunction papers were asked for and were granted by Justice Giegerich on June 23rd. The motion came up for argument and was heard before the Justice, Blanchard, at Special Term, Part I. of the Supreme Court, on June 28. Hilquit and Hilquit were counsel for defendants.

The decision announced by Justice Blanchard on July 12 is one prohibiting the defendants and each of them, their agents and servants and each and everyone of them from revoking the charters of the plaintiff Local union and the affiliated Local Unions under the jurisdiction of District Council No. 9. It prohibits them from organizing two new Local Unions; from transferring the members of Local Union 1011 into the said two new Local Unions; from organizing a Local Union in the Bronx, and from transferring the members of Local Union 1011 into the said Bronx Local Union. It prevents defendants from closing the books of plaintiff Local Union 1011; from interfering with its delegate in his attendance upon the business of Local Union 1011, and his attendance at the meetings of the District Council No. 9 of New York City of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America; and from interfering with his participation in its business as such delegate. It also prevents the defendants from taking any steps with respect to the moneys in the treasuries of the other Local Unions under the jurisdiction of the District Council No. 9 of New York City of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America; and from in any way interfering with the business, property or rights of the Local Union 1011 and its members as a subordinate body of the defendants. Grauer and Rathkopf, attorneys, conducted the case for the plaintiff union.

In discussing the fight of Union 1011 with the national and district officers, a member of this union volunteered detailed information showing just why headquarters were so determined to have re-organization. At the last national convention of the Brotherhood of Painters the national officers only saved their seats to themselves by a majority of two votes; the vote for re-election being 200 in favor and 198 against. If the present scheme had not been frustrated the opposition Locals of New York would have had their delegation to the convention cut down by eleven votes.

Under the "re-organization" scheme the representation would have been as follows: Local 490, 2 delegates, Local 499, 3; Local 651, 4; Local 701, 4; Local 801, 3; total, 16. But the old system allows the following representation: Local 51, 3 delegates; Local 261, 2; Local 442, 2; Local 454, 2; Local 490, 2; Local 499, 3; Local 803, 1; Local 848, 4; Local 892, 4; Local 905, 2; Local 1011, 2; total, 27.

"I know that some of our officers, notably Mr. Beck, a general organizer, is claiming that only Local 1011 is protesting," said one of the Brotherhood members, "but this is false. Four other Locals, namely 848, 216, 853, and 442 are also opposed to the reorganization scheme. It is more properly a disorganization trick."

The members of Local 1011 are satisfied to have a referendum vote taken on the matter of reducing the unions, and declare themselves willing to abide by the decision of such a vote, but the national officers of the brotherhood will not hear of a poll of the local membership.

LYING TO FOREIGN PROLETARIAT

Pittsburg, July 11.—If enough men could be hired at a "cheap enough" rate, 2,000 more coke ovens would be placed in operation in the Connellsville field. The scarcity of profitably cheap labor is due to the fact that during the panic fully 10,000 coke workers returned to Europe. Of this number only 2,500 have returned here.

The foreign bankers in the coke towns have been begged by the coke producers to send word to Hungary and Poland, spreading among their countrymen the lie that "good times are here again," with "plenty of work for all the men who return."

BLIND AS BAT EDUCATOR

Says Misery Is Rampant Because Girls Can't Wash and Cook.

Denver, Colo., July 10.—"Our cities are filled with miserable women, heartsick men and blighted homes, due to a lack of instruction for girls in the grammar and high school courses in the fundamentals of home economics." This was the statement made by President Cree T. Work of the College of Industrial Arts, Denton, Texas, in an address at the National Education Association, yesterday.

The speaker, in the address which was delivered before the department of manual training, pleaded for the more general introduction into the public school curriculum of arts and sciences related to home interests.

PRESIDENT BUTLER RAVES AT SOCIALISM.

Denver, Colo., July 8.—President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, seems to be haunted with the spectacle of Socialism. In an address before the National Educational Association to-day he declared that Socialism was the greatest enemy that besets the American republic.

Butler paid his respects to the Socialists by saying they were "Anarchists who would destroy the tried and tested production of time at one blow for the pleasure of return to chaos." He urged that there should be kept in the mind of the American child the maxim "Liberty under the law" as the "most important principle of worthy citizenship."

"CHURCH DISFAVORS FAIR PLAY."

Troy Pastor Resigns from Pulpit Disgusted.

Troy, July 8.—The Rev. Loomis O. Black, pastor of the First Universalist Church, and one of the city's most popular clergymen, surprised his congregation yesterday by his announcement that he will retire from the ministry on August 1 to devote himself to Socialistic work. An offer to double his salary has failed to swerve him from his purpose. He says he never again will occupy a pulpit as pastor.

"I have been brought to take this step by the fact that the Church has no definite policy," said the Rev. Black, "nor does it desire to have any, on any of the problems before the country today. The Church has absolutely no desire to wield any influence to help the common people to get fair play. It is not back of any organization of men to get their rights. The moneyed classes of to-day control the attiude of the Church toward any problem."

BAD MEAT CHARGES.

Another St. Louis Inspector Makes Revelations.

St. Louis, Mo., July 11.—Julius Bischoff, star witness at the recent investigation of packing house inspection methods in East St. Louis, has made more serious allegations of irregularities at the National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, since he was discharged from the Government service there.

He has given out a sworn statement which he says contains the gist of his testimony before the investigating committee sent here by Secretary Wilson to investigate J. F. Harms's charges.

This evidence is from his three years' diary. Bischoff tells about the depredations of rats in the meat coolers and cites alleged instances of meats that he thought were unfit for food being passed over his head. He also mentions several instances in which packers sustained him in his decisions after the floor foreman had appealed to the officials in charge of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

At the time the charges were made which forced the recent investigation J. F. Harms said his allegations would be substantiated by about twenty witnesses. Only two of the twenty, Julius Bischoff, inspector, and L. B. Michaels, veterinary surgeon, have come to the front in support of Harms. The others, it is said, were all intimidated from appearing before the investigators.

W. F. M. STRIKE.

Six Hundred Men Ask for a Day Rate of $3.50.

Ely, Nevada, July 10.—Six hundred miners, members of the Western Federation have walked out on a strike at the Veteran mine on the Nevada Consolidated, and their action has just been indorsed by the executive board of the federation in Denver.

The trouble has been pending for some time, having originated in a demand for the establishment of a minimum wage of $3.50 a day for men working underground.

The company has adopted at the Veteran mine what is known as the contract system of hiring men, under which the men maintain thta they can earn daily from $2.75 to $3.25 a day. They presented a demand for the adoption of a minimum scale some time ago, and the company issued an ultimatum, refusing to accede to the demands, or to abolish the contract system. The matter was referred to the executive board, according to the laws of the federation, and the board was unanimous in authorizing the strike.

RICH CHURCHMEN

GRINDERS OF THE FACES OF THE POOR ATTEND CHURCH.

Modern Pharisees Who, Laden with Wealth Stolen from Labor, Pose As Followers of Him Who Had Not Where to Lay His Head.

That the plutocrats are regular attendants at church no doubt has something to do with the fact that the workers shun it. Instinctively the workers keep away from an institution that is run by the grinders of the faces of the poor.

That the plutes attend church is the conclusion of The Home Herald (Chicago) which, says The Literary Digest, was spurred to an investigation by the pessimistic declaration of "a preacher of one of our large city churches" that not fifty of this city's rich men could be found attending church. The Home Herald took up the challenge and addressed a number of prominent preachers. Dr. Parkhurst, of New York, certifies to the church going of the rich men of this locality. He writes:

"Almost all of those who, in this city, are phenomenally wealthy and whose names are widely known—such as Rockefeller, the Vanderbilts, the Goulds, the Morgans, and the Kennedys—and I might add the names of several representative families such as the Dodges, the Jameses, the Jesups, the Hartleys, and the Stokeses—three or four of whom are recently deceased —who not only attend church but are contributors to the maintenance of the church."

Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus, of Chicago, writes: "The strongest men in this city financially and socially are in the churches." Dr. Charles S. Mills, of St. Louis, also testifies to the church-going qualities of the rich, having in his congregation "a number of men of large wealth in positions of leadership in St. Louis." Elsewhere it is the same, plutocrats pose as followers of the Carpenter of Nazareth, the Man who had not where to lay his head.

Dr. Dewey, of Minneapolis, says: "Yesterday two of the richest men in this community, engaged in a business of world-wide scope, were in my congregation, and they are habitual and active attendants at divine services."

There is one discordant note, that of the Rev. Dr. R. J. Burdette, of Los Angeles, who complains that while the rich men attend church all right, they do not come up heavy enough when the plate is passed. He writes:

"The impressions vary according to circumstances. When I look down at the two or three thousand people in my congregation, and see how they are dressed, and especially contemplate the display of up-to-date hats, I think I am preaching to a congregation of millionaires. When the collection-basket comes back I have the impression I have been preaching a charity sermon at the county almshouse." The Burdettes are famous as humorists.

HEROIC A. M. SIMONS

Swaggers up the Hill, Then Crawls Down Again.

Chicago, Ill., July 3.—A. M. Simons, editor of the S. P. "Chicago Daily Socialist" has marched up the hill and then—marched down again. The hero has crawled like a whelp. Here is the story:

The "Chicago Daily Socialist" has been up against it for funds. Something must be done to bring in the shekels. Desperate conditions require desperate remedies, and only something sensational, it was felt, could help keep the paper on its legs. There had been some vice exposures made, and the "Chicago Daily Socialist" thought it saw an "opportunity," and began to print "exposures," more or less vague and ambiguous. At last the State's Attorney, Wayman, haled Editor Simons before the Grand Jury with the demand that he, Simons, reveal the source of his information.

Simons at first refused, on the logical ground that the paper was furnishing enough facts for the Grand Jury to start an investigation itself; and further that to reveal the source of the information meant protection to the "vice ring." At this stage of the proceedings there was much heroics upon the part of Editor Simons—the "vice ring" was to be brought to the bar. Editor Simons had marched up the hill.

Finally a judicial order, demanding the name, was issued, carrying with it the threat of imprisonment if the order was disregarded. In the "sacred precincts" of the Grand Jury room, after the State's attorney had emphasized its secrecy, Editor Simons gave the name—he marched down the hill.

Now Editor Simons is yelling that the Grand Jury secrecy has been betrayed. How does he know? The information he now gives is as vague as that upon which he based his vice crusade; he says in to-day's "Chicago Daily Socialist": "A reporter for A morning paper called at the 'Daily Socialist' office with a portion of the name of the witness in his possession."

Why doesn't Editor Simons give the name of THE reporter and of THE paper? I see no reason for this secrecy, unless there is no such reporter and no such paper. If there were any he should have printed the names to support his charge that there was a leak from the Grand Jury room. Editor Simons says that "a reporter" of "a paper" had a "portion" of the name of the witness—what portion? Let us say the name was John Doe, did the reporter have the first name or the last name, and either way of what importance is the "portion" of a name?

In the same issue of the "Chicago Daily Socialist" to which I have referred, there is a spread head article on the sentence of Fred D. Warren, managing editor of the "Appeal to Reason." I am wondering why Editor Simons allowed that article praising Warren to go in. While Warren's act, for which he has been sentenced, was like Editor Simon's act when he began his boisterous anti-vice crusade, simply a seeking after notoriety, it must be admitted that Warren played his part consistently. He stood his ground, in marked contrast with Editor Simons, to whom a mere threat of arrest is enough to make him shake in his boots, and divulge that which he needed not to have given up.

A Disgusted S. P. Man.

MAN'S PROGRESS.

Is Due to Tools—Without Tools He Is Nothing.

" . . He who first shortened the labor of copyists by device of movable types was disbanding hired Armies, and cashiering most Kings and Senates, and creating a whole new Democratic world; he had invented the Art of Printing. The first ground handful of Nitra, Sulphur and Charcoal drove Monk Schwartz' pestle through the ceiling; what will the last do? Achieve the final undisputed prostration of Force under thought, of Animal courage under Spiritual. A simple invention it was under the old world Grazier—sick of lugging his slow Ox about the country till he got it bartered for corn or oil, or take a piece of Leather and thereon scratch or stamp the mere Figure of an Ox (or *Pecus*) put it in his pocket, and call it *Pecunia*, Money. Yet hereby did Barter grow Sale, the Leather Money is now Golden and Paper, and all miracles have been out-miracled; for there are Rothchild's and English National Debts; and whoso has sixpence is Sovereign (to the length of sixpence) over all men; commands Cooks to feed him, Philosophers to teach him, Kings to mount guard over him,—to the length of sixpence,—Clothes, too, which began in foolish love of Ornament, what have they not become! Increased security and pleasurable heat soon followed: but what of these? Shame, divine shame (*Schaam*, Modesty), as yet a stranger to the Anthropophagous bosom, arose there mysteriously under Clothes; a mystic grove-encircled shrine for the Holy in man. Clothes gave us individuality, distinction, social polity; Clothes have made Men of us; they are threatening to make Clothes screens of us.

"'But on the whole,' continues our eloquent Professor, 'Man is a Tool-using Animal (*Hanthierendes Thier*). Weak in himself, and of small stature, he stands on a basis, at most for the flattest-soled, of some half square foot, insecurely enough; has to straddle out his legs lest the very wind supplant him. Feeblest of bipeds! Three quintals are a crushing load for him; the Steel of the meadow tosses him aloft, like a waste rag. Nevertheless he can use Tools, can devise Tools; with these the granite melts into light dust before him; he kneads glowing iron, as if it were paste; seas are his smooth highway, winds and fire his unwearing steeds. Nowhere do you find him without Tools; *without Tools he is Nothing*, with Tools he is all.'"—Thomas Carlyle, in "Sartor Resartus."

CONCEPT OF THE CLASS STRUGGLE

PLACES THE LABOR MOVEMENT ON THE ROAD MAKING FOR WORKING CLASS EMANCIPATION.

The labors of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels gave the militant proletariat a clear knowledge of its historic mission, and they enabled it to march upon its goal as swiftly as possible, and with the least possible sacrifice. Upon the bed-rock of science, furnished by Marx and Engels, the task of modern Socialists is no longer that of *inventing* a new social order, but of *discovering* the requisite material thereto that is furnished by modern society; it is no longer that of bringing salvation to the proletariat from above, but of assisting the proletariat in its class struggle by enlightening it, and by promoting its economic and political organizations to the end that it may move onward all the more quickly and painlessly towards the time when it will be able to emancipate itself.

The class struggle of the proletariat acquires from that moment a different character. So long as it lacks the Socialist System of Production as its conscious aim, so long as the efforts of the militant proletariat fall within the framework of the present system of production, so long does the class struggle move in a circle, without gaining an inch, and the labors of the proletariat to improve its condition resemble those of Sisyphus, who eternally rolled a stone up a hill ever to see it roll back again, and to find himself no further at the beginning of the next day than he was at the beginning of the previous day. The abasing tendencies of the capitalist system of production are not removed, or at best they are only temporarily checked, by the class struggle and its incidental victories. The process of turning the middle class of society into proletarians goes on uninterruptedly; uninterruptedly, individual members and whole detachments of the working class are thrust into the slums; and permanently does the capitalist rush for profits threaten to annul all the victories that the better situated portions of the working class may have gained from time to time. Every shortening of the hours of work, whether such be obtained through the economic or the political struggle, becomes a motive for the introduction of labor-saving machines so as to enable the capitalist to dispense with some of his workingmen; every improvement in the organizations of the proletariat is answered by a corresponding improvement in the organization of the capitalists. As a result of this, the number of the unemployed increases stupendously, the crises spread their areas of devastation, and the uncertainty of a livelihood is experienced at an ever greater and more painful extent.

The emancipation of the working class, which is the object of the class struggle, is less of an economic than a moral question. The economic conditions of the proletariat as a whole are improved as a result of the class struggle only very slowly and slightly, if at all, the self-respect, however, which the proletarian gains thereby, and the respect for the proletariat which it thereby compels the other classes of society to feel, grows perceptibly. Through the class struggle, the proletarian ceases to be the humble and despised being he once was; he feels himself the peer of the members of the higher classes; he contrasts his lot with theirs; he makes greater demands for the comforts of existence; he aspires to a share in the conquests of civilization; and above all, he becomes more and more sensitive to oppression.

This moral uplifting of the proletariat goes hand in hand with its longings for better things. The latter grows much more rapidly than is reconcilable with the improvement of its economic condition under the present system of exploitation. All these improvements, which some hope and others fear will satisfy the workingman, are bound to lag far behind his aspirations, which are the result of his moral elevation. One of the inevitable results of the class struggle is, accordingly, the steady growth of the discontent of the proletariat with its lot; a discontent that is, of course, felt strongest in such places where the economic improvement of the proletariat lags furthest behind its moral elevation. The class struggle is, therefore, purposeless and fruitless if it does not aim at a system of production superior to the existing one. The higher the level to which the class struggle raises the proletarian, the further removed from himself does he see the aim of his endeavors—a happy and worthy existence, under the existing system of production.

Nothing short of the Socialist system of production can put an end to this disparity between the aspirations of the working class and the means to satisfy them; it alone puts an end to exploitation and to all class distinctions; accordingly, it alone removes the powerful causes of the discontent of the workingman with his lot, a discontent that is increased by the example which his employer puts before him and which is stimulated by the luxury in which that employer indulges. These causes being once out of the way, the aspirations of the workingman must naturally limit themselves to his capacity to satisfy them. In Socialist production alone lies the opportunity for increasing this capacity.

A gnawing state of dissatisfaction is something unknown in communist societies. On the other hand, it springs inevitably from class contrasts and exploitation, where the exploited classes feel themselves the equal, if not the superior, of their exploiters. Once an exploited class has reached that point its longing for better things is not satisfied until it has put an end to all exploitation.

Accordingly, so long as the class struggle of the proletariat stood out in opposition to Socialism, so long as it aimed at nothing higher than to conquer for the proletariat a satisfactory station within the framework of the present social order, it was impossible for it to accomplish its object. The matter is wholly different from the moment the Socialist Movement and Labor Movement are merged into one. From that moment the Labor Movement the world over has had an aim before it, which aim it steadily approaches; from that moment, all incidents in the struggle become important, even those that do not show any immediate practical results; from that moment many a battle, that seemed or seems lost to the working class, becomes virtually a victory; from that moment every abandoned boycott, every lost strike, the rejection of every labor law, or every capitalist failure to enforce existing ones, is a step forward that brings the proletariat nearer to the hour of its final triumph. From that time on all economic and political measures bearing upon the proletariat redound to its benefit, immaterial whether they succeed or fail—*they all have for their effect to stir up the proletariat, and to uplift it morally.* That point being once reached, the militant proletariat is no longer an army rooted in the ground and unable to maintain its once conquered position without great sacrifices. Even the dullest may perceive that it becomes an irresistible conqueror, whose triumphant career nothing can hinder.

MORE "PROFIT SHARING."

McCormick Harvester Concern to Tie Their Employes Hand and Foot.

Chicago, July 11.—The International Harvester Company announced yesterday a plan of profit sharing with its employes. The company aims to establish permanency in the organization of 30,000 or more employes and officers and to encourage in them an added interest in the affairs of the corporation.

The plan is similar to that instituted some time ago by the United States Steel Corporation. It provides for a subscription to the stock of the company by the employes, to be paid for out of instalments taken from wages.

The finance committee has set aside 12,500 shares of the preferred stock and 15,000 shares of the common stock of the company. The former is offered to employes at $115 a share, which is about $6 under the present market price, and the common stock is offered at $75 a share, about $10 under the market.

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COST OF LIVING

Continues to Soar Skyward—Wages Halt Away Behind.

That living has soared rapidly upward in the last ten years does not need statistical proof. Common experience is enough for most of us. Yet the figures are interesting. For instance, take what the bulletin of the labor bureau calls the "annual per capita cost of the necessaries of daily consumption." It rose from $74.31 in 1896 to $107.26 in 1906. Coal, which cost $3.50 a ton in 1896, cost $4.50 a ton in 1906. Manufactured commodities were thirty-two per cent. higher in 1906 than ten years before. Raw commodities are fifty per cent. higher. "All commodities" averaged 35.4 per cent. higher. Rents have soared everywhere. That wages have increased in many industries in this decade is equally true, but that they have increased correspondingly in any but the most favored industries is doubtful. The last government bulletin on wages covers an investigation into about 4,000 establishments, employing 334,000 persons, engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries, the kind of establishments where, of course, the forces which raise wages act most freely and successfully. This bulletin shows that in 1906 the weekly wages of the 334,000 were 19.1 per cent. higher than in 1896—while, as said, the cost of all commodities was thirty-five per cent. higher. Wages increased 3.9 per cent. in 1906 over 1905, while the cost of commodities increased 5.9 per cent.

Now what does this mean? Why, simply this, that at a time when wealth is rolling up as never before a vast number of hard-working people in this country are really having a more difficult time in making ends meet than they have ever had before. It also means that in a great number of other hard-working families the increase in wages has been so little in excess of increase in the cost of living that it may be said to almost be a discouragement instead of a comfort by intensifying common conviction of the workingman that no matter how much he earns he will still have to spend it all in the same hard struggle to get on; that there is no such thing for him as getting ahead.

There is no escaping the seriousness of such a situation as this. The only chance of peace and permanency in this country lies in securing for the laboring classes an interesting share of increasing wealth. It is not enough that the wages of men keep up with their forced expenditures—they must go beyond. There must be a growing margin between the two—a margin wide enough for the laborer to see it and be able to draw hope and encouragement from it. When the margin has shrunk, or not increased, unrest and discouragement must follow.—Ida M. Tarbell, in American Magazine.

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CONGESTION AND TUBERCULOSIS

Dr. Knopf Says Disease Will Never Be Wiped Out as Long as Labor Is Herded in Stuffy Tenements.

In an address on "Tuberculosis and Congestion," delivered before the recent Conference on City Planning and Congestion, Dr. S. A. Knopf, the great specialist of pulmonary diseases, emphatically declared that consumption can never be eradicated from the community as long as the working classes are deprived of the wholesome living conditions that are necessary to combat the sickness. Knopf would have the hideous and death-dealing "lung block" tenements razed and habitable houses erected so as to provide the much needed fresh air and sunshine. It is not to be expected, however, that real estate owners will look with favor upon these propositions, nor, it might be remarked, will employers of labor graciously advance the pay of their employes to enable them to secure habitations that they may ward off the terrible white destroyer. Platitudes avail nought where profit is involved. The whole capitalist system needs to be razed.

The following is an abstract of Dr. Knopf's address on "Tuberculosis and Congestion."

It would seem that the very title is sufficient to cover the subject for with the present widespread knowledge of the causes of tuberculosis even the layman will always associate congestion with tuberculosis and tuberculosis with congestion. All I can possibly do tonight is to demonstrate to you again the dangers of overcrowding.

The places where people are obliged to live in the closest proximity, where they have the least fresh air and the least freedom of movement, are of course the prisons. It is a sad comment on our present state of civilization that our prisons are the most congested centers of population now in existence, and as a result the mortality from tuberculosis among prisoners is three times as high as that of the general population.

The next highest mortality rate we have to note is among our free and honorable working classes who live in the crowded tenement districts of this and other cities. Those of you who have never visited these districts have but a vague idea of what it means to live year in and year out in the same environment of dense congestion.

To teach people to keep the air fresh and pure in their living as well as in their working quarters, to keep their bedroom windows open at night, and report to a physician if they feel the well-known early symptoms of tuberculosis, such as cough, getting tired easily, feeling hot and feverish in the afternoon or chilly in the morning, loss of flesh, or change of disposition, becoming irritable, etc., will all tend to diminish tuberculosis, but it will help only to a certain degree. What we must do is to improve the living conditions of the masses. The air which they get in the crowded tenement districts is not pure enough even if they keep their windows open, to make them strong, vigorous and resistant to tuberculosis.

Not until we insist upon lower buildings, and wider streets, permitting more sunshine to enter our habitations, not until all our old tenements and particularly our murderous lung blocks are replaced by model tenement houses with roof gardens on each of them, not until we have interspaced even these model tenement houses by multiple parks and playgrounds, not until this fearful congestion which is now the curse of our civilization has been done away with, not until the suburbs of our large cities are utilized for individual homes of the masses, not until the child, while a child, will have time and chance to play outdoors without being obliged to make a playground of the overcrowded streets, not until our traffic facilities will enable the laborer to travel in comfort and with rapidity to his sanitary home, not until we will have given him the opportunity to live modestly but decently in a home somewhat closer to nature than the dark, dreary tenement houses of our over-congested cities, will tuberculosis be a thing of the past. Not until we have given every laborer fresh, pure air to breathe, not only once a week as we have done heretofore, and for which he had to leave his home and his workshop, but all the time, not until even the humblest of workers and his family has a place which he calls "home, sweet home"—in short, not until we give him in return for his labors all to which he is entitled—God's fresh, pure air, the sunlight and the skies, the trees and the flowers, and a home worthy of a man's habitation, will we be able to contradict the words of the poet who said

"God gave his creatures light and air
And water open to the skies,
Man shuts him in his tightly lair
Then wonders why his brother dies."

PLATFORM

Adopted at the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July, 1904, and Re-adopted at the National Convention, July, 1908.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

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THE NATURE OF THE STATE

UNDER CAPITALISM TYRANNICAL—UNDER SOCIALISM BENEFICIAL

One of the principal nerve centers is the question of "Government" or the question of "State." How many of you have not seen upon the shelves of our libraries books that treat upon the "History of the State"; upon the "Limitations of the State"; upon "What the State Should Do, and What It Should Not Do"; upon the "Legitimate Functions of the State," and so on into infinity? Nevertheless, there is not one among all of these, the products, as they all are, of the vulgar and superficial character of capitalist thought, that fathoms the question, or actually defines the "State." Not until we reach the great works of the American Morgan, of Marx and Engels, and of other Socialist philosophers, is the matter handled with that scientific lucidity that proceeds from facts, leads to sound conclusions, and breaks the way to practical work. Not until you know and understand the history of the "State" and of "Government" will you understand one of the cardinal principles upon which Socialist Organization rests, and will you be in a condition to organize successfully.

We are told that "Government" has always been as it is to-day, and always will be. This is the first fundamental error of what Karl Marx justly calls capitalistic vulgarity of thought.

When man started on his career, after having got beyond the state of the savage, he realized that co-operation was a necessity to him. He understood that together with others he would face his enemies in a better way than alone; he could hunt, fish, fight more successfully. Following the instructions of the great writer Morgan—the only great and original American writer upon this question—we look to the Indian communities, the Indian settlements, as a type of the social system that our ancestors, all of them, without exception, went through at some time.

The Indian lived in the community condition. The Indian lived under a system of common property. As Franklin described it, in a sketch of the history and alleged sacredness of private property, there was no such thing as private property among the Indians. They co-operated, worked together, and they had a Central Directing Authority among them. In the Indian communities we find that Central Directing Authority consisting of the "Sachems." It makes no difference how that Central Directing Authority was elected; there it was. But note this: its function was to direct the co-operative or collective efforts of the communities, and, in so doing, it shared actively in the productive work of the communities. Without its work, the work of the communities would not have been done.

When, in the further development of society, the tools of production grew and developed beyond the point reached by the Indian; when the art of smelting iron ore was discovered; when thereby that leading social cataclysm, wrapped in the mists of ages, yet discernible, took place that rent former communal society in twain along the line of sex, the males being able, the females unable, to wield the tool of production—then society was cast into a new mold; the former community, with its democratic equality of rights and duties, vanishes, and a new social system turns up, divided into two sections, the one able, the other unable, to work at production. The line that separated these two sections, being at first the line of sex, could, in the very nature of things, not yet be sharp or deep. Yet, notwithstanding, in the very shaping of these two sections—one able, the other unable, to feed itself—we have the first premonition of the classes, of class distinctions, of the division of society into the independent and the dependent, into master and slaves, ruler and ruled.

Simultaneously with this revolution, we find the first changes in the nature of the Central Directing Authority, of that body whose original function was to share in, by directing, production. Just as soon as economic equality is destroyed, and the economic classes crop up in society, the functions of the Central Directing Authority gradually begin to change, until finally, when, after a long range of years, moving slowly at first, and then with the present hurricane velocity under capitalism proper, the tool has developed further, and further, and still further, and has reached its present fabulous perfection and magnitude; when, through its private ownership the tool has wrought a revolution within a revolution by dividing society, no longer along the line of sex, but strictly along the line of ownership or non-ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work; when the privately owned, mammoth tool of to-day has reduced more than fifty-two per cent. of our population to the state of being utterly unable to feed without first selling themselves into wage slavery, while it, at the same time, saps the ground from under about thirty-nine per cent. of our people, the middle class, whose puny tools, small capital, render them certain victims of competition with the large capitalists, and makes them desperate; when the economic law that asserts itself under the system of private ownership of the tool has concentrated these private owners into about eight per cent. of the nation's inhabitants, has thereby enabled this small capialist class to live without toil, and to compel the majority, the class of the proletariat, to toil without living; when finally, it has come to the pass in which our country now finds itself, that, as was stated in Congress, ninety-four per cent. of the taxes are spent in "protecting property"—the property of the trivially small capitalist class—and not in protecting life; when, in short, the privately owned tool has wrought this work, and the classes—the idle rich and the working poor—are in full bloom—then the Central Directing Authority of old stands transformed; its pristine functions of aiding in, by directing, production have been supplanted by the functions of holding down the dependent, the slave, the ruled, i. e., the working class. Then and not before, lo, the State, the modern State, the capitalist State! Then lo, the Government, the modern Government, the capitalist Government—equipped mainly, if not solely, with the means of suppression, of oppression, of tyranny!

In sight of these manifestations of the modern State, the Anarchist—the rose-water and the dirty-water variety alike—shouts: "Away, with all central directing authority; see what it does; it can only do mischief; it always did mischief!" But Socialism is not Anarchy. Socialism does not, like the chicken in the fable, just out of the shell, start with the knowledge of that day. Socialism rejects the premises and the conclusions of Anarchy upon the State and upon Government. What Socialism says is: "Away with the economic system that alters the beneficent functions of the Central Directing Authority from an aid to production into a means of oppression." And it proceeds to show that, when the instruments of production shall be owned, no longer by the minority, but shall be restored to the commonwealth: that when, as a result of this, no longer the minority or any portion of the people shall be in poverty, and classes, class distinctions and class rule shall, as they necessarily must, have vanished, that then the Central Directing Authority will lose all its repressive functions, and is bound to reassume the functions it had in the old communities of our ancestors, become again a necessary aid, and assist in production.

The Socialist, in the brilliant simile of Karl Marx, sees that a lone fiddler in his room needs no director; he can rap himself to order, with his fiddle to his shoulder, and start his dancing tune, and stop whenever he likes. But just as soon as you have an orchestra, you must also have an orchestra director—a central directing authority. If you don't, you may have a Salvation Army pow-wow, you may have a Louisiana Negro breakdown; you may have an orthodox Jewish synagogue, where every man sings in whatever key he likes, but you won't have harmony—impossible.

It needs this central directing authority of the orchestra master to rap all the players to order at a given moment; to point out when they shall begin; when to have these play louder, when those have those play softer; when to put in this instrument, when to silence that; to regulate the time of all and preserve the accord. The orchestra director is not there to bully anybody; he is as necessary or important as any or all of the orchestra.

Our system of production is in the nature of an orchestra. No one man, no one town, no one State, can be said any longer to be independent of the other; the whole people of the United States, every individual therein, is dependent and interdependent upon all the others. The nature of the machinery of production; the subdivision of labor, which aids co-operation, and which co-operation fosters, and which is necessary to the plentifulness of production that civilization requires, compel a harmonious working together of all departments of labor, and thence compel the establishment of a Central Directing Authority, of an Orchestral Director, so to speak, of the orchestra of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Such is the State or Government that the Socialist revolution carries in its womb. To-day, production is left to Anarchy, and only Tyranny, the twin sister of Anarchy, is organized.

Socialism, accordingly, implies organization; organization implies directing authority; and the one and the other are strict reflections of the revolutions undergone by the tool of production. Reform, on the other hand, skims the surface, and with "Referendums" and similar devices limits itself to external tinkerings.

BY WHAT RIGHT?

In Whose Name Do You Socialists Propose to Revolutionize Society?

"Yes," a startled reader with capitalistic tendencies will perhaps object. "That is all very well, but what right has society to carry out this change?"

The right is the same as it always was, when changes and reforms were proposed, namely, the public welfare.

The source of right is not the State but Society. The State is nothing but the official whose function it is to administer and dispense right. The State has hitherto only been a small minority but it acted in the name of society (the people when it assumed the title of Society, much as Louis XIV. assumed the title of the State, "l'etat c'est moi" (the State, it is I).

When our newspapers tell us: "the season is beginning, everyone is coming to town," or "the season is over, everyone is going into the country," they do not mean the nation, but the upper ten thousand who are "everybody" because they represent the State. The nation is the vile multitude, the "common people." Consequently, everything which history records as having been carried out by the State and by Society "for the good of the community," never failed to be for the good of the ruling classes in whose interests the laws were made and administered.

"Salus reipublicae supremo lex esto" (let the welfare of the community be the highest law) is a well-known fundamental principle in old Roman legislation. But of what did the Roman community consist?—chiefly the nobility who lived at the expense of the subjected classes.

When the nobles and princes of the Middle Ages stole common property, their right was founded on the public welfare.

When the French Revolution expropriated the aristocracy and clergy, it did so in the name of the public welfare and seven millions of peasant proprietors, the support of modern bourgeois France are the result. In the name of public welfare, Spain has frequently taken possession of Church property and Italy has confiscated it altogether amid the plaudits of the warmest advocates of inviolate property. The English nobility has been robbing the English and Irish people for centuries of its property and took legal possession of not less than 3,511,710 acres of public land between 1804 and 1831. And when in the great American War of Emancipation millions of slaves, representing property that had been bought and paid for were declared free without compensation to their owners, this was done in the name of the public welfare. The whole of our great middle class development is an uninterrupted process of expropriation and confiscation, in which the manufacturer ejects the artisan, the large land owner, the peasant, the merchant, the shopkeeper, and at last one capitalist the other, in short, in which the smaller inevitably falls a prey to the larger. And our bourgeois Napoleons saved Society on the 18th of Brumaire, and the 2nd of December, and Society congratulated them.

If Society at some future time saves itself, it will accomplish its first reasonable action, for it will not oppress one in the interests of another, but give to all equality in the conditions of existence, it will place the decencies and comforts of life within the reach of all. It will be the morally purest and grandest measure which human society has ever carried out.

Machinists Go to Isthmus.

District 15 of the International Association of Machinists reports that numbers of machinists now are going to work on the Panama Canal. The government, it is said, conveys those who stand the physical tests to the Isthmus, and pays them 56 cents an hour for eight hours a day.

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Eugene Sue wrote a romance which seems to have disappeared in a curious fashion, called "Les Mysteres du Peuple." It is the story of a Gallic family through the ages, told in successive episodes, and, so far as we have been able to read it, is fully as interesting as "The Wandering Jew" or "The Mysteries of Paris." The French edition is pretty hard to find, and only parts have been translated into English. We don't know the reason. One medieval episode, telling of the struggle of the communes for freedom is now translated by Mr. Daniel De Leon, under the title, "The Pilgrim's Shell" (New York Labor News Co.). We trust the success of his effort may be such as to lead him to translate the rest of the romance. It will be the first time the feat has been done in English.—N. Y. Sun.

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By August Bebel

TRANSLATED FROM THE ORIGINAL GERMAN OF THE THIRTY-THIRD EDITION BY DANIEL DE LEON.

The Woman Question is not a question by itself; it is a part of the great social problem. Proceeding along this line, Bebel's work is an exhaustive analysis of the economic position of woman in the past and present. Despite the boasts of Capitalist Christianity the facts show that under Capitalism woman, especially of the working class, is degraded and dwarfed physically and mentally, while the word home is but a mockery. From such condition of parenthood the child is stunted before its birth, and the miasmas, bred from woman's economic slavery, rise so high that even the gilded houses of the capitalist class are polluted. Under Socialism, woman, having economic freedom equal with man, will develop mentally and physically, and the mentally and physically stunted and dwarfed children of the capitalist system will give way to a new race. The blow that breaks the chains of economic slavery from the workingman will free woman also.

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SEX MORALITY

THE TABOO OF DIRECT REFERENCE AND THE HARM IT WORKS IN MODERN LIFE.

In the onward rush of modern life we find innumerable back-eddies and whirlpools, contradictions and dubieties of thought and conduct. Contemporary morals, particularly sex morals, are especially marked with these characters of rapid transition. These more or less inevitable characters are furthermore intensified by widespread taboos of discussion, taboos precluding any popular instruction about the origin and growth of our sex morality and any intelligent consideration of the probable or desirable goals of contemporary tendencies. Not that discussion of the subject does not abound. Perhaps there is too much of it in fact; but it is so superficial, so circumvented by traditional silences, that it is inevitably fallacious or unenlightening.

As a result of these circumstances our sex morality looks and is, in many cases, insincere. Having passed out of ancestral stages of woman purchase and polygamy, for example, we condemn prostitution, and yet we refer to it, when we refer to it at all, as a "necessary evil." Why condemn it if it is necessary, or, if it is an evil, why is it necessary? If prostitution is necessary, is it not because in a very large number of individuals the monogamous instinct is undeveloped? This being the case three lines of conduct seem to be in order: (1) Systematic effort to develop the monogamous instinct in all young people, involving direct instruction about sex. (2) Provision that the monogamously inclined shall never by force of economic or other circumstance join the anti-monogamous. (3) Such supervision of the anti-monogamous, male and female, especially in the matter of infectious disease, that their ability to harm the monogamous is reduced to a minimum. If, on the other hand, prostitution is not merely to be viewed as the outcome of a lack of development on the part of a large number, but as characterizing a small number of vicious persons, then should attempts be made to suppress it as the case of murder or assault or pocket-picking? At least the offenders, male and female, should be easily recognized by the public by some special sign as were the female prostitutes of the Middle Ages. Now are any of these points ever frankly discussed? A few years ago municipal inspection of the health of female prostitutes was discussed in an organization of some of the philanthropic people of New York. The Continental system was, however, rejected on the ground that it sanctioned vice; and yet nothing further was done about the suppression of the vice in question. Recently we had a chance to consider a serious and decent dramatic presentation of the question of a resort to prostitution from starvation wages. The play was suppressed. The comment of its author on its suppression contained biting irony on the action of the New York police, police known the world over for their blackmailing proclivities toward disorderly houses. Another form of our hypocrisy and one which is even more demoralizing perhaps, for it affects a larger number, was referred to. "Prostitution is a permissible subject on the stage only when it is made agreeable." Endless instances of the truth of this assertion will occur to any playgoer in New York. To mention a recent and particularly flagrant case, what was the whole theme of "The Girl from Kay's" but the buying of women? And yet this coarse and even vicious farce had a long, uninterrupted run.

In our rampant discussions of divorce insincerity again crops out. We arraign the symptom without considering the disease. Our sex relations in marriage are also in transition. Failure to recognize this fact, failure to realize that adjustments of marriage to modern industrial and democratic ideas are inevitable, is more than anything the source of divorce. Does not the incompatibility between the over-cultivated, leisure-class wife, self-cultivated because she has nothing else to do, and the under-cultivated and overworked husband, unresponsive to anything but "business," largely because of the elaborate scale of expenditure set by the non-productive wife, does not this incompatibility express itself in the varied forms of friction that lead to divorce?

In our no less ramnant discussions of race-suicide, our failure really to get at the facts of the case has been again almost ludicrously demonstrated. The ignorance of girls about sex and maternity, the relation of race-suicide to prostitution, or to the unproductive activities of women, are rarely even referred to.

There are many other points of conduct whose popular treatment is open to the imputation of either blind morality or moral blindness. He, for example, who will some day write the history of prohibition, particularly Sunday closing and anti-canteen law and practice, with the view of distinguishing between the elements of idealism and hypocrisy, will have a hugely entertaining and enlightening task. In no other class of subjects, however, is taboo on clear and direct thinking so onerous, and perhaps in none of our moralities is failure to "think thru" so practically disastrous, as in our sex morality. There is an ethical, as well as an intellectual, obigation in seeing things as they were and are before concluding what they ought to be. The history of sex relations ought to enter in some way into the curriculum of every high school. A simple form of the study ought also to form part of the program for the compulsory "continuation classes" in physical development and home-making for grammar school graduates which were recently recommended by the English Interparliamentary Committee on Physical Deterioration, and which I hope may some day be incorporated into our own public school system.

In primitive communities taboo is a far-reaching and most effectual instrument of government and preservative of group tradition. The property of a chief, the priest-chief or divine king himself, may not without serious consequences be approached or referred to directly. In modern civilization there are not a few survivals of taboo left out of the way mental corners, but the taboo of direct reference is perhaps the sturdiest. Interesting as it is in the history of thought we might not care to disturb it in its historical position were it not for the fact that having outgrown its usefulness it has taken on an immoral nature. Does it not foster hypocrisy? Is it not antagonistic to true idealism? We are not slow to take this point of view in almost all matters except sex morality; but here we deliberately turn our back on it. As a rule our justification takes the form of the argument that open discussion of sex morals would promote morbid—i. e., disproportionate or salacious—habits of thought. Is not the reiteration of this argument somewhat brazen in the face of the commonly acknowledged facts that the forbidden is more seductive and attention-commanding than the unforbidden, and that the innuendo, the misconstruction, the *double entendre*, are far oftener in the mouths of the corrupted than of the uncorrupted?—Elsie Clews, in The Independent.

THE WEAVERS.

With tearless eyes, in despair and gloom,
Gnashing their teeth, they sit at the loom:
"Thy shroud we are weaving, O Germany of old,
We are weaving into it the curse threefold,
We are weaving, weaving, weaving!

"A curse on the God we prayed to in vain,
When the winter was cold and hunger caused pain,
Our hope and our waiting, all were for naught,
He fooled us and mocked us—a terrible thought—
We are weaving, weaving, weaving!

"A curse on the King, the King of the rich,
Who heeds not, but leaves us to die in the ditch;
Who swindles us, treats us as though we were hogs,
And orders his soldiers to shoot us like dogs;
We are weaving, weaving, weaving!

"A curse, yea, a curse, on our false Fatherland,
Where shame and disgrace flaunt, luxuriant and grand;
Where blossoms and flowers are slain by the storm,
Where sloth and decay give new life to the worm!
We are weaving, weaving, weaving!

"The shuttle keeps on—there is no delay,
We are busy weaving both night and day,
Thy shroud we are weaving, O Fatherland old,
We are weaving into it the curse threefold,
We are weaving, weaving, weaving!"

—Heinrich Heine.

SCIENTIFIC COMMUNISM.

"Civilization, after having destroyed the rude and simple communism of the beginnings of humanity, elaborates the elements of a complex and scientific communism. Just as in primitive times, labor is to-day performed in common, and the producer owns neither the instruments of labor nor the products of his labor. The produce of labor is not, as yet, shared in common, as was the case with the savage and barbarian tribes; it is monopolized by idle capitalists whose suppression is now but a question of time and opportunity. Let the parasites of property have been swept away, and communistic property will affirm itself and implant itself in society. In primitive society property was common only among members of the same tribe, connected by the ties of blood; every human being not included in the narrow circle of kinship was a stranger, an enemy; but in the society of the future, property will be held in common by all the members of the great human family, without distinction of nationality, race, or color; for the workers, bound under the same capitalist yoke, have recognized that brothers in misery, brothers in revolt, they must remain brothers in victory."—From La Fargue's "Evolution of Property."

The Iron Arrowhead

By EUGENE SUE

Translated from the Original French by DANIEL DE LEON

This tale is of the Northman invasion of France. Even in the driest work of history that event makes interesting reading. Sue's brilliant pen presents it in thrilling style, which is as instructive as it is entertaining. Read it! An indispensable link in history.

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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	94,191
In 1904	34,172
In 1908	14,237

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SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1909.

The men that serve us do it cheaper and for less careful and favorable usage than we treat our hawks, horses, and dogs withal. —MONTAIGNE.

THE KONGO MISSIONARIES.

The case of the two missionaries—the Rev. William Morrison and the Rev. W. H. Sheppard—under indictment in Kongo for alleged "calumnious denunciation" of one of the Kongo companies, whom the two missionaries charged with criminal practices upon the natives in rubber-gathering, is arousing a good deal of indignation by the religious press, so-called, the Protestant press in particular.

The papers charge that the suit is practically brought by the Belgian Government which is in partnership with the plaintiff corporation, holding more than one-half its stock; they also charge that the trial is set for a place 900 miles from where the missionaries and 1,000 miles from the district where their witnesses live; moreover, these witnesses belong to the Bakuba, the very tribe which has been so roughly dealt with by the Belgian soldiers and other agents of the Corporation that its people are in terror because of the threats made in case they testify. Hence a fair trial is impossible.

All this may be true; is true. The enraged Protestant press may go even further without doing violence to truth. They may add that the denunciations uttered by the missionaries are incorrect only in that they are too lenient: the Protestant press may add that it is next to impossible to say anything that is too hard against these inhuman Government Corporations, who are treating the natives of Kongo with the ferocity of brutal conquerors.

And yet, what of it?

A good-hearted man will run with buckets of water across the street to extinguish a fire that is threatening his friend's house. No sane man will, however, carry buckets of water to put out some one else's fire when his own house is ablaze. Missionaries do not come from Kongo to civilize us. If any came none would laugh more uproariously at the sight than this very Protestant press of ours. The attitude itself of this press is proof that they consider the buckets of water must come from a house unthreatened with fire. Yet what are the actual facts?

Read the speeches that are now being made in Congress; read the papers with their repeated reports of starvation and suicide for want. Speeches and papers supplement each other. The Corporations of this country are using America for a Kongo and our workers for Bakubas. And they are doing so with the backing of the Government—just as the Kongo Corporations enjoy the protection of the Belgian Government.

It should seem that we have all the fires at home that we can want, and need, ourselves, all the buckets of water that we can draw out of humanitarian and "religious" wells. What shall we say of the sanity of the people who rush to Kongo to put out fires there, while they leave our own homes aflame?

Or is it not a case of insanity, but rather a case of that peculiar hypocrisy which Horace Greely punctured when he satirized the reformers who are aflame against the distant, while they silently tolerate, because they profit by, the nearby Wrong, away from which they would draw attention?

It is bad enough to have Kongo and her Bakubas treated the way they are treated. Worse yet it is to allow the treatment of Kongo and her Bakubas to be turned to the benefit of our Corporations by causing our indignation vainly to radiate into distant space, with no energies left to combat the conflagration at home.

He who gets new readers for The People is doing valiant work for the Socialist Republic.

WELL FOR BORAH!

Senator Borah has "branded as an additional tax upon the consumer the proposed tax on corporations."

It does not happen every day that the Socialist can applaud Senator Borah. Indeed, the thing has never happened before. It happens now. The above pronouncement of Borah's deserves applause —'tis true: the tax on Corporations is an additional burden on the consumer.

What is a Corporation but a consumer, a voracious consumer? Corporations, that is to say, their leading stockholders, which includes the directors (dummy and otherwise) are just that—CONSUMERS, and nothing else. Some coarse people call them SPONGES. They mean the same thing. Some violent people call them PLUNDERERS. Also they have the same thing in mind. "Plunderers," "sponges," "consumers"—it all comes down to the same thing. They are terms that denote, not a difference in opinion, but only a difference in viewpoint.

The same as, according as one looks at a cow the animal will be pronounced a "milk yielder," a "meat furnisher," or a "deposit for vaccine," so with stockholders of corporations. According to the angle of vision from which the worthy is contemplated he is either "plunderer," "sponge," or "consumer." When defined from the quality he has of swallowing yet producing nothing, a corporaton (that is, its owners) is a CONSUMER. True, all capitalists come under this head, seeing none produces, but all consume. Still there are degrees in consuming. Corporation stockholders consume in superlative degree. Hence to them pre-eminently belongs the title. A tax upon them is a tax upon the CONSUMER; an additional tax upon them is an additional tax upon the CONSUMER.

The junior Senator of the sovereign State of Idaho, U. S. A., is not the lunkhead he looks—at least not quite.

WHERE ALDRICH IS SAFE.

Senator Aldrich has recently been mentioned with great frequency in these columns. The reason is that, since the tariff bill was sent to the Senate, he, as the head and front of the offending protected interests which hold the country by the throat, has held the center of the stage. "Aldrich" is not the individual Aldrich. When used in these columns the name means a type.

The tariff discussion has so far resulted in a number of votings at each of which Aldrich had a majority, it is true, but at each of which there was danger of his being thrown. Now comes a proposition by Aldrich which leaves no doubt as to who will win. Aldrich is safe.

The proposition is the establishment of a new tribunal, to be called the Customs Court, and stocked with high-salaried officials.

The weak spot in the proposition is obvious. The tariff is to be raised because of the justly apprehended deficiency in the Treasury. How, it will be asked, does it become the Government to increase the expenses with so costly a court as the one proposed? Despite its weakness, the proposition is safe.

Capitalist Government is there to take care of its pets—that is, of itself. A way to provide for its pets is to place them in lucrative berths. It follows that, if the berths are all full, new ones must be created. The more pets well provided for, all the more assured whoopers-up are assured for Capitalism as the only "sane," "religious," patriotic," "God-fearing," "moral," etc., etc., social system under the sun.

Aldrich is safe, absolutely safe this time. There has been a split in the Democratic delegation on many a tariff schedule since the debate began, Democrats in good round numbers going over to the Republican side. On the Customs Court proposition there will be still larger defections from the Democratic side of the house. Indeed, few, so few will be the visionary Democrats, so many will be the level-headed ones who will recognize in the Aldrich proposition an added buttress to their common burg, the robber burg of King Capital, that it may be doubted whether a single vote will be cast against Aldrich in this instance.

He is safe—absolutely safe this trip.

THE UNSPEAKABLE SERVANT GIRL

And now it is a Philadelphia purveyor of doctored news which has come to the rescue of the down-trodden householder as against the unspeakable servant girl. In a five-inch-high dado to its rear-most page, this staid journal of the "City of Homes" pictures the *ne plus ultra* of servant girl viciousness. This it is borne in upon one in a series of excruciatingly silly cartoons, is the demanding—and apparently succeeding in getting—a weekly afternoon off.

Other alleged charges there are, as absurd when applied to serving girls as a class, as they are slanderous: that the girls abstract sundry articles with them, and that they disseminate damaging information concerning their mistresses, for instance. Apparently the man who spends his days grazing the point of the law by so fine a hair that he falls not within its clutches, and the woman who smuggles home from Paris the gowns in which to deliver addresses on Civic Purity, object most strenuously when the maid of all work does anything which even remotely can be thought to smack of a similar line of conduct. Gossip, also, must be confined within the select circles of army-officers' wives or roadway inn frequenters. But this matter of afternoons off is the main blot on the serving girl's apron.

It surely is a sign of utter depravity to want a single minute in the week for rest, recreation, or intellectual leisure. As Nietzsche has said, if people "want to have slaves, it is foolish to educate them to be masters." Let no serving girl have time to think! There are (Census of 1900) 1,165,561 of her in the country. Considering that in many cases there are more than one to an employer, the engagers of servant girls can in no wise number more than 1,000,000; chances are there are far fewer. A close estimate puts the adult male population at 21,000,000, not all of whom, of course, are heads of families. Who are the fortunate 1,000,000 out of this 21,000,000 who are able to hire help in their homes? Obviously, the richest, i. e., the idlest million in the whole land. Yet they howl like stuck pigs when their serving girls win an afternoon off.

That

"Satan finds some mischief still
For idle hands to do"

is probably as true now as it was in the days of Cotton Mather and Jeremy Bentham of the "woman has no soul" school of political theologians. But that does not mean that one's time must be spent from daylight till dark in the meanest and most servile manual drudgery. If it does, our million employers of servant girls better change their frock coats for overalls. "What a chance!" as the boys say.

The unspeakable servant girl is making her mark. The measure of her "unspeakableness" is the measure in which she demands her birthright of plenty and leisure. May her unspeakableness, like her shadow, never grow less.

A GERMAN CHOCTAW.

Wilhelm Schwarze, a judge and also leading member of the German Reichstag, utters a note of warning and alarm to all Europe against what he calls the "American peril."

Judge Schwarze, it is clear from all he says, does not fear a physical conquest of Europe by America. What he condenses into the term the "American peril," and which he considers more dangerous and imminent than the "Yellow peril," is the inroad of American ethics along with American products, whereby "the dollar will annihilate the shilling and the mark." In short, he fears that American capitalism will smoke out European habits.

Of course it will.

When the North American Indian felt pressed and driven ever further West, many an Indian chief gathered his savage people around some hill-top, and also issued to them the "note of warning," calling upon them to drop their mutual feuds, jealousies and rivalries, and turn their thoughts to the common enemy. It all was of no avail. Despite his many virtues, the Indian was at a backward, despite his many vices the white invader was at an advanced stage of social evolution. The Indian had to go, there was no help for him. The more powerful tool-weapon and weapon-tool in the hand of the invader rendered the weaker tool-weapon and weapon-tool of the Indian a useless thing in the struggle that he had to sustain. Impassioned as was the rhetoric of the Indian warner, true as were the charges that he hurled at the invader, heroic though the posture which he and his struck—all availed naught. He had to go—and he went.

Precisely so with the virtues that Judge Schwarze prizes. All the vices he imputes to American capitalism are imputed truly; all the virtues he declares are in danger are so, indeed. In short, infinitely more ominous is the "American peril" than the "Yellow peril" to Europe. Yet all that matters not. The "dollar" is bound to beat the "shilling and the mark"—in other words, capitalism is bound to beat feudalism.

And well it is 'tis so. Capitalism is the great solvent which corrodes, disintegrates, and undermines Class-Rule. Without Capitalism the path for Socialism would be blocked.

Herr William Schwarze may not have cheeks painted with ochre, nor hawk's feathers stuck in his head. Nevertheless, ochre-painted are the cheeks, feather-ornamented is the head of his intellect. He is no better than a Choctaw in thunder.

Under monarchies, the physical encounters that occasionally took place in the parliament, ever originated in a "point of honor"—some love affair, some family taint imputed and resented, etc., etc. That has changed. The fistic encounter in the Italian parliament on the 7th of this month between the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs and the Republican deputy, Signor Colajanni, was over the mercantile marine subsidies bill.

TEN YEARS AGO. TO-DAY

[Daily People, July 10, 1909]

As time passes, the anniversary of this date—July 10—rather gains than loses in brilliancy; it will rather grow than decline in importance to the Socialist Movement of America, consequently, of the world.

There are two distinct currents in the Movement that may be called broadly Socialist. In a sense, the goal of the two currents is the came, at least they give it the same name—Socialism. Closely looked at the goals differ.

One of the two currents has for its goal what is technically known as a "political structure" of government. To this current the Social Revolution is accomplished the moment the present machinery of government falls into the hands of Socialist candidates for the existing offices. To the other current the Social Revolution does not consist in the capture, it consists in the overthrow of the "political government," and its substitution with the "industrial structure" of administrative authority.

Goals are reflected in the means adopted to reach them. The goal which consists in a political structure of government will be reflected in a policy of organization that takes no stock in the Economic Movement or Unionism. As a consequence such a policy considers all time spent upon the Union as time wasted. The final consequence of such a policy is the deification of the ballot as all-sufficient. The goal which consists in the industrial system of government centers its activity upon the creation of the Economic Organization fit to cast off and substitute the political form of Government.

It goes without saying that the pure and simple political organization, reflected by a pure and simple political goal, is bound to sacrifice, one after another, the constructive tenets of Socialism. The sole aim of such a political organization being "Votes," nothing must be done to "displease" the voter. Does the voter entertain any bourgeois-cultivated dislike for fellow-workers of other nationalities, creed or color?—why, preach anti-immigration on the ground of "backward races." Does the voter show symptoms of being tainted with the bourgeois microbe of lower taxes?—why, preach the absurdity that "Labor pays all the taxes." Does the voter belong to the large family of visionaries who imagine a class of usurpers in power can be cozened out of their fastness by sentimental twaddle?—why, preach Christian Socialism. Does the voter find his account in playing second fiddle to a labor-fakir in a craft Union?—why, sing the praises of the labor-fakir in question, and call him "a champion of labor," as the Socialist party called John Mitchell in 1902, when he was obviously the champion of Mark Hanna and other bituminous coal mine owners. And so forth—anything for votes.

Equally does it go without saying that the Socialist political organization, reflected by the goal of the Industrial Republic, is bound to hew close to the Marxist line. Its aim being to call into existence the Economic Organization that will be fit to perform the necessary revolutionary act of overthrowing the political and establishing the industrial system of government, it will care nothing how it may "displease" the voters. The voter who can be "displeased" by a propaganda that brands as treasonable to Socialism the bourgeois-cultivated dislike for fellow wage slaves of other nationalities, and, consequently, all veiled or expressed anti-immigration moves; the voter who can be "displeased" by a propaganda that illustrates the law of wages with the fact that Labor does not pay the taxes, and, consequently, that stamps out all the superstitions concerning the possibility of Labor's improvement except by its emancipation; the voter who can be "displeased" by a propaganda that tears to shreds all sentimental and "clever" twaddle, and plants the Social Question upon the material facts of the case; the voter who can be "displeased" by a propaganda that uncovers the lieutenants of the capitalist class and shows them up for what they are;—in short the voter who can be "displeased" by the only constructive propaganda to build up the revolutionary economic organization and framework for future society, that voter should be "displeased," nor can he be "displeased" too hard or too soon. If he is good material, the pounding of the errors with which he is incrusted will do him good: he will be cleansed by such pounding: he will become organizable: and then he will be most highly "pleased."

The two currents found themselves in the Socialist Labor Party. The distinct goals that each aimed at sought to shape themselves into the corresponding organizations wherewith to reach the goal. Friction arose, inevitably. The consequence was ultimate explosion. The pure and simple political Socialist current bolted. For a time, it was houseless. It soon found its level with other and still more visionary Socialistic streams in the land. The final result was their coalescing into one party, now known as the Socialist party. Since then the issue presented by the original S. L. P. and the issue presented by the new S. P. have, by contrast, been put thoroughly to the test. For a time it looked to the superficial observer as if the S. P. goal, hence its tactics also, was the correcter. The S. P. votes were piled up to about 400,000, while the S. L. P. vote steadily receded. But sand banks bring with them their own law of destruction. The S. P. tactics, hence its goal, proved themselves inefficient. Since the last five years, and markedly at the last presidential election the S. P. vote went back in most of the industrial centers, beginning with New York, and had it not been for the flash-in-the-pan vote of Oklahoma the 1908 vote would have dropped arithmetically also as clearly as it has dropped sociologically below the vote of 1904. Losing the only thing it had and was after—Votes—the S. P. principle has proved itself a failure; the S. L. P., on the contrary, the S. L. P. which was to be quickly killed off "the next day," then, "the next week," then, "the next month," then, "the next year," the S. L. P. has all the while gained in the vigor which soundness of principle imparts, and upon which alone real votes can eventually be gathered to a purpose; it has gained so manifestly that the S. P. feels its genius rebuked by the S. L. P. to the extent of rendering itself ridiculous even unto itself. The S. L. P. posture stands to-day so completely vindicated that ultimate victory is only a question of time.

The circumstance that the maturity of the move and its outbreak against the S. L. P. position was signalized on the night of July 10, 1899, by a drunken men's explosion of violence, the drunkenness having been resorted to as a stimulus for courage, and which the sobriety of the S. L. P. beat back; the further circumstance that the move was prepared with Jesuitic calumnies, since continued, and mainly manufactured and engineered by an adept, Herr Alexander Jonas of the Volkszeitung Corporation, a radical bourgeois and anti, at least, non-Socialist of Berlin, who had left Germany for his own and his country's good, and who has since masqueraded as the "Nestor of Socialism in America"; the third circumstance that a necessary card in the move was the arousing by Herman Schlueter of the stupid nativistic superstition among the Volkszeitung Corporation Germans that "Wir Deutschen" (We Germans) must keep control of the Movement and not allow the "hopelessly ignorant and corrupt" Americans to "run us," and thus the inciting of and playing upon racial animosities engendered in Europe; the still further circumstance that the move did and had to attract professionals who, as lawyers, feared to be isolated from fees that lie around loose in craft Unions, or who, as literati, considered themselves God-ordained Editors and saw the prospect of "freedom" to turn dishonest pennies at the expense of Socialism, or were self-satisfied "orators," anxious for notoriety and perquisites;—all these circumstances, and what may be easily imagined flowed from them, tended and have continued to tend to, but can not permanently obscure the significance of what was at the bottom of the affair of the night of July 10, 1899, when the Volkszeitung Corporation folks tried by "direct action" to bag the S. L. P. and its press, and were themselves direct-actioned for their pains, being driven back a routed rabble. Every day the issue becomes clearer—thanks to S. L. P. fortitude.

There is in the whole history of the International Socialist Movement no page more heroic than the one written by the Socialist Labor Party during these last ten years, nor none that will eventually prove—in view of the fact that America occupies the strategic field in the International and is destined to hold the center of the stage in the coming social crisis—more beneficent to the Social Revolution.

That page was opened on the night of July 10, 1899, now ten years ago, to the tune of "Three Cheers for the S. L. P.!"—an undying cheer that is lustily repeated to-day.

Among what class of people thought lightly runs to dynamite may be gathered from the revelations on the New York Stock Exchange. It turns out that during the heat of the financial crisis, the first act of the Stock Exchange was to close the Visitors' Gallery and to take other precautions against bomb-throwers. Who were the men guarded against? The cracked brained Anarchists? Not at all. The men guarded against were speculators, a class of people who are the first to hold violent language and make violent threats where their gambling expectations are frustrated. Dynamite, blood and thunder are common words on the lips of these "pillars."

Hustle for subs ye militants of California and New York. Set the pace for the others who are to follow

HAMMER HITS

Well Planted on the Head of the Nail by the Sydney "People."

Down with the wage system.

Not with brickbats or dynamite, but with the politically and industrially organized might of Labor.

Too much working class blood has been shed in the past in unavailing efforts made by the fathers and mothers of our class to win freedom for the race.

Yet not unavailing if the lessons of their martyrdom are taken to heart.

Let us show our oppressors that we who have ever been to them mere beasts of burden—tools to minister to their immoral wealth, power and luxury—are no longer mental and physical automatons but thinking beings whose motto is: "Labor shall be Free."

That capitalism is doomed is as certain as that twice 2 are 4.

All true Socialists and a great many capitalists accept the proposition.

The logic of that proposition is that it matters not one whit what measures or what action is adopted by either the capitalists or the workers the doom of the system cannot be avoided or indefinitely postponed.

The economic force that is driving it to its doom is the wage system, the fatal characteristic of which is that it prevents the wage workers—who form the great bulk of the human race—from consuming the product of their labor, thus destroying that "effective demand" for commodities on which their employment, and, therefore, their life and well being depend, and on which the profits of the capitalists and the continuance of his system are corner stoned.

Now, it must be evident to any sane, level-headed person that it is the clear interest of the wage worker to hasten by every means in his power the hour of doom, and that it is the no less clear interest of the capitalist and his numerous dependents—officialdom, church dom, legaldom, etc.—who are the sole beneficiaries of the system, to prolong it ad infinitum, if that were possible.

Although the inability of the worker to purchase on a scale commensurate with his productive ability is the fundamental cause of the whole trouble in which the system is involved, and is the immediate cause of the struggle now going on in the industrial arena everywhere, yet the exciting cause of the terror-stricken cry "to arms" now heard all over the Empire from the class that owns it and echoed by the owning class of all other capitalist nations, is that unavoidable intrusion upon each other's commercial preserves—legitimate spheres as they are called—which the absolute necessity of markets for their surplus compels them to: and when we consider the fact that the commercial field is strictly limited to this planet, it seems quite clear that this international capialist struggle must very soon culminate either in the biggest war in all history or in a universal revolt of the wage worker.

In the former case the wage slaves—the victims of the system—will be massacred by each other in their millions at the nod of the owning class, and it matters not which section wins out, the wage slaves will be the only real sufferers, and their slavery will continue.

In the latter case, there is no positive reason why a single drop of human blood should be shed. Let the working class be given a clear knowledge of the true position and they won't be much use to the brigand, even if he does compel them by hunger to don a capitalist uniform. Let them organize in the light of that knowledge, and in touch with their brothers all over the world, and show the brigands that the working class whose labor alone can enable armies to march, **fight, or even live,** has the last and decisive say on the war question.

This is what is urgently needed in the present crisis of social history: a complete entente cordiale between the world's workers of every race and color, so that if we cannot prevent the gathering to battle, we may realize in some sort the vision of Marx (we think) who pictured two armed hosts who instead of rushing against each other with the instruments of murder, throw them aside and end the war—not with a massacre but with a fraternal embrace.

Privileged classes are always blind. The advantages they enjoy by the oppression of other classes always appear to be in the very nature of things, or as the decree of some beneficent being whose special favorites they are. The great majority of these parasites—like the Bourbons—never learn anything nor forget anything; their doom as a class will be as sudden and unexpected as the Messina earthquake.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN (shaking his head dolefully and sighing to match) —'Tis sad, 'tis sad!

UNCLE SAM—Has the pest broken out among your friends and carried them all off?

B. J.—That would be sad enough; but what I sigh over is, meseems, sadder still. (More sighs.)

U. S.—Tell me all about it, old boy; I may be able to give you consolation.

B. J. (looking enraged)—YOU? Consolation from YOU? Why, you are the worst of the lot.

U. S.—Come! Come!!

B. J.—I'll show you. I have just seen The People. In it are these words: "Workingmen of all countries, unite!"

U. S.—Isn't that all right?

B. J.—I should say it WAS all right but not in a Socialist Labor Party paper.

U. S.—Hey!?!

B. J. (angry)—No; not in an S. L. P. paper! You Socialists don't act as if you want to unite the workingmen. You fight everything. One set of workingmen want free trade, and, hang you, you have to quarrel with them; another set expresses itself in favor of protection and you fall like a pile of bricks on them. (Angrier) If other honest workers set up a party for Municipal Ownership there you are jumping on 'em. (Still angrier). You wont go together with anybody, and you try to smash up everything. You call that "uniting" the working class?

U. S.—What's the matter with you is that you can't read English.

B. J.—I can't? Can't I?

U. S.—Exactly. You don't know what "unite" means.

B. J.—I don't? It means to bring together.

U. S.—And you understand by the command to bring the workingmen together that they CAN be brought and kept together on any issue?

B. J.—Why, certainly, simply bring them together.

U. S.—See here. You are quite a shot, I know.

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—Now, if you set a platoon of soldiers aiming at a target, which are the shots that will come together?

B. J.—Those that hit the bull's eye.

U. S.—Just so. And what shots will hit the bull's eye?

B. J.—Those that are aimed correctly.

U. S.—Correct! If you want to have a lot of bullets fall together, they must be shot correctly. If so shot, they hit the same mark; if not correctly shot they will fall apart. Accident may bring one, or two, or a few more together, but those will fall apart from the bulk, and the bulk of them will fall apart from one another. Bull's eye is one spot, there the correctly shot ones unite; the whole immensity of space is there for the others and there will be as many spots hit by them as there are sufficient spots in space. So with men. To come together, to be united, they must unite on what is right and correct. There is but one correct thing on which to unite. On an incorrect thing there is no unity possible, because the incorrect things are as numerous as the spots in space that wrongly aimed bullets may hit. Furthermore, to "come together" is of no use unless one can "keep together." Error is so numerous that unity upon it is absurd. When, therefore, the Socialist Labor Party calls upon the workingmen to unite it cannot mean that they should come together on error. Socialists know that enough men cannot unite on an error, let alone stay together, THE great scatterer of the workingman is, therefore, not the S. L. P. man who points out the right point and methods; the scatterer is he who fails to learn "how to shoot," who interferes with those who are teaching this art, and who howls "unite," "unite," while he is, in fact, knowingly and unknowingly, keeping the people apart. Now, my man, that's all there is about it. You are misaddressing your sighs.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

CALIFORNIA LOOMING UP.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Well, the New York-California subscription contest is over, and we ended our two weeks' struggle by holding a social at headquarters last night, and the enjoyable time was only too quickly over. Quite a number of subs. and literature were sold too late to count in the contest, but as we expect to continue to hustle, contest or no contest, it does not matter, only we were up against big odds in being pitted against New York. Mrs. H. J. Schade succeeded in getting the most subs. and in selling the largest amount of literature. She got thirty-two subs., totaling $30.75, and $8.50 of literature. As she is not a member this should inspire members to get a move on.

But the comrades and friends in California and New York should not relax their efforts because the contest is over, as spasmodic efforts never amount to much unless backed up by persistent and continual efforts.

Comrades Haller, Appel, and Hurley were also very active in the contest, and many other members and friends tried hard but were unfortunate in not getting results.

The vigorous gospel of the S. L. P. rang clear and loud on the shores of the great Pacific at an open-air meeting, held at the seaport town of San Pedro, last Thursday. Joseph Levoy and Hayden Morgan supplied the logic from the soap-box, while Begovitch and others hustled around the crowd with literature. Thus, from the turbulent Atlantic to the placid Pacific, from Alaska to Panama, the sound vigorous, the Marxian principles of the S. L. P. are arising again stronger than ever, while the large "practical" S. P. (unfortunately in one respect, fortunate in another), is exemplifying the futility of taking false, neutral, and compromising positions in order to "get there" quick by being split up in various factions, not by that "monster De Leon," but by the logic of events, as shown by "Union Man and Socialist" of 'Frisco. The controversy in 'Frisco has split the S. P. in two factions there and threatens to cause another split, while here in Los Angeles quite a large number of Locals have been outlawed by the regular organization. A considerable number of both factions are awakening to the fact that they must think for themselves and are reading The People and investigating the S. L. P.

And so the merry war goes on,
Let each one do his part,
Awake, ye slumbering Socialists,
There is work for hand and heart.

Student.

Los Angeles, Calif., July 4, 1909.

THE PEOPLE WILL PLANT A BOUQUET ON THE GRAVE OF ALL THOSE WHO, FEELING ITS POWER, PRONOUNCE IT DEAD.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—I write to find out if it is true, as I had heard the other day, that The People has suspended. I have been moving around so much lately that I have got out of touch with the revolutionary movement. If not suspended, please send me a copy if you have a stray one kicking around, and I will immediately send in my subscription. It is the only Socialist paper I enjoy reading.

Wm. H. Curtin.

Lakeport, N. H., July 2.

BOOSTING WITH EFFECT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The last week of the California-New York subscription getting contest finds me with eleven new names to my scalp belt totaling seven and one-half yearly subscriptions—the best week of the two. It is true that to do that I had the effrontery of encroaching upon the territory of our California comrades, for, as you will notice, one of the yearly subs. is to Mr. Julius Lipman, of 1428 Newman avenue, Hollywood, California, but I felt that there is enough tilling soil left for Californians without this one, and further, it was not because I exhausted New York, but merely because one of the men that listened to my arguing to a laundry worker had volunteered to subscribe but wanted it sent to the California address, as that was his point of destination within the next several days. I hope that the Californians will make a good showing that will not be detracted from by this Californian's scalp at the belt of a New Yorker. I hope, further, that the efforts stirred up by the contest will continue.

Julius Hammer.

New York, July 2.

CHICKENS COMING HOME TO ROOST

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The New York "Call," S. P. paper, has made an interesting discovery, it has learned the startling fact that the National Civic Federation is about to carry on a propaganda against Socialism! It has it black and white, in a letter that August Belmont is sending out, asking for funds for the Civic Federation anti-Socialist campaign.

I am wondering what the "Call" had imagined the Civic Federation was organized for. The People has all along pointed out that the purpose was to hamstring the Labor Movement by getting the S. P. pets, the craft union leaders—Gompers, Mitchell, Stone, Keefe, Morrissey, Healy, Lynch, Tobin, and others, on the Executive Committee, to do the work that the capitalists could not themselves successfully do—hoodwink the working class.

How can an S. P. paper find fault with what the Civic Federation, of which Samuel Gompers is Vice-President, may do? Hasn't the S. P. all along kowtowed to the Gomperses as great leaders of labor? Did not S. P. men who were delegates to A. F. of L. conventions vote an increase in Gompers' salary, and by their votes help make his elections unanimous? True, all true. Why, then, find fault; how can the Civic Federation, Samuel Gompers, Vice-President, do wrong?

Of course, it is true that the Civic Federationized A. F. of L. is leading the workers into the shambles of capitalism, but the S. P. has done its ample share to give the Gomperses and Mitchells the prestige necessary to enable them to lead the workers astray. The S. P. "Call" is very much exercised, but it was its own S. P. that furthered anti-Socialism by applauding Gompersism, and by hurling at the heads of those who showed up Gomperism and Civic Federationism the cry of "union wreckers," and the like.

The "Call" and its S. P. are caught in a cleft stick, for if Gompers craft unionism is right, as the S. P. proclaims, then Gompers Civic Federationism is just as right. In applauding the A. F. of L. the S. P. not only applauded but furthered anti-Socialism. It is a case of chickens come home to roost.

Monitor.

New York, July 3.

THE S. L. P. IS ONTO HIM EVERYWHERE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—We here in Toledo have had another visit, and consequently we have been informed by our visitor—a Brooklyn peddler of brushes, carrying slander as a side line, and who is afflicted with the monomania of believing that Nature and Nature's God intended him for an Editor, at least, for an "Acting Editor"—of certain things, and especially of one thing, to wit: that scientifically speaking, the constant recurring of a certain phenomenon within any living organism establishes a law. This fundamental truthist, having begun to enumerate at our request, placed himself at the head of the list of the many and many names of those that had left or were thrown out of the S. L. P. There were Thomases, Franks, and Arthurs, etc., to which list we added, with our visitor's consent, many and many more names, and also the whole Kangaroo bunch along with the little Kangaroos thrown in for good measure.

Now, then, the S. L. P. being an organization, the fundamental truth stated before must apply to it. Furthermore, numerous facts of a like nature having been enumerated, proving the existence of a certain recurring phenomenon within the organism, what is left for us to do is to ascertain what law it establishes. Is the organism healthy or is it going to the dogs?

Let us see! If a person coughs for several days, we say that he has a cold; if such cough continues for several weeks, it is turning into consumption, and if the person keeps on coughing for months it is proof positive that he is going to the grave very fast. Summed up, the constant recurring of a cough in any person is proof positive that the body is unhealthy, and if the cough is not checked, sooner or later it will bring on complications that will end in the death of him affected.

Many other small ailments common to the human family could be followed up to similar end if not checked in time.

On the other hand, a living being acquires at birth certain functions which must be performed at intervals more or less regular during its whole life. One has to eat, drink, sleep, and perform a number of physical exercises. Long and healthy lives depend a great deal upon the regularity with which those functions are performed. Almost any child can tell a healthy sound from a cough. Besides, illness is acquired during a person's life time, and while the exact moment is hard to determine, the week, sometimes the day can be pointed to as the beginning of one's illness.

In an organization such as the Socialist Labor Party, a healthy sound might easily be mistaken for an unhealthy one, especially if the listener is unfamiliar with the noises. For this reason we have shown that this process of ejection has been going on since the Party's inception and has continued at intervals during its many years of service and is still going on to-day. What is more, every time the process occurs, no matter in what locality it takes place, the Party appears to be better for it.

But lest this should not be enough to establish the law of health within the Party, let us pause a moment to look at the results achieved by the S. L. P. The work it accomplishes is the very best criterion of its health. Its press, we note, has always been uncompromising, and to-day is still as fearless as ever; it is still the terror of the enemies, in one disguise or another, of the working class. The Party stands stronger than ever as the champion of the great working class and the principles laid down by Karl Marx; its literature, also a product of the Party, is acknowledged alike by friends and foes to be without a peer; it is still being distributed broadcast everywhere for the education of those who will, when the time comes, form themselves into a UNION that will TAKE and HOLD and OPERATE the means of production and distribution for the good of all the people. The Party's Sections and membership still stand shoulder to shoulder, and push the good work on with a determination that would have long ago discouraged a body less strong and robust than the S. L. P.

If there is an ill-smelling carcass somewhere, as our visitor told us there was, we leave it to our readers to judge for themselves and locate the stench—outside or inside of the Socialist Labor Party.

Octave M. Held.

Toledo, O., July 5.

EIGHTEEN SUBS FROM CHAS. PIERSON.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find 18 subs to the Weekly People and two to "Der Arbeiter," with money order for same. We held a good meeting Saturday night in front of the Court House here; several pamphlets were disposed of and two subs were secured.

On Thursday and Friday of last week I canvassed the Monon shops, employing about 500 men; several subscribed to the Weekly People. On Saturday I tackled the Bridge Works on the advice of an old People reader. This plant employs about 30 men, and a more conservative bunch of fellows I never ran across. After thirty minutes of hard work I left the place without landing one single sub.

All shops were closed to-day (Monday) in order to give the Lafayette wage slaves an opportunity to show how patriotic they are, and to get a fresh injection of this virus from the foul mouthed intellectual prostitutes employed for the occasion.

I have had the pleasure of meeting with two young Russian revolutionists during my stay here. Both of them subscribed to "Der Arbeiter." Unfortunately, they are members of the S. P., but when they see the mistake they have made, and after getting better acquainted with the S. L. P., they will no doubt affiliate with us.

Chas. Pierson.

Lafayette, Ind., July 5.

WHY HE DOESN'T ATTEND CHURCH

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I have many times been asked the following questions: Why is it that so few come to church when the music and singing are so excellent, and the service so simple? And why do not more attend when there are offered men's clubs, guild sewing circles, boys' clubs, basket ball teams, excursions, and now and then a grand supper besides entertainments and lectures? And I have been told that the church members were glad to meet strangers and that, furthermore, church members were connected with every "good movement" in town, that is, with charitable institutions, foreign and domestic missions, etc.

Those who have put these questions to me I would ask: Don't you know that the worker cannot worship God side by side with the capitalist, or, in other words, the blood sucker of the proletarian? The worker is not going to sit in the churches with the thieves that rob him of his labor power and give so little in return that he and his family are in straits for the following week, while he, the capitalist, is enjoying a vacation at Palm Beach or some other place at the expense of his workingmen.

As to their clubs, there is hardly one I know of where you don't have to pay. It is the same with the excursions: if you have no money you need not come around.

Of course, the entertainments are free to cheer along the worker. As for the suppers, I might say they are good for some of the workers, because if they did not get a filling in once in a while, they would starve to death on the meagre wages they receive.

Does the proletarian want just these few things? I say no!

What the working class needs is the full returns in value for the values which its labor creates, and to obtain this society must own the means of production and distribution, and by operating these co-operatively for the collective good instead of for private gain as at present is the system, pay each man according to what he produces.

At the present time the workers feel that the capitalist is an oppressor, an enslaver and exploiter, and a hypocrite. They know he is an enemy although he professes to be a pious citizen. That's why they don't go to church, and sit beside him, and why I don't go. We are not arch flatterers or hypocrites.

Worker.

Newark, N. J., July 1.

AN ATTEMPT TO "FORM" PUBLIC OPINION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I note in your June 26th issue that Mrs. Kate Bergen and her four children were made ill by partaking of food in which poisonous ptomaines had developed. It is certainly appalling to learn how rapidly ptomaine poisoning cases have increased since the enforcement of the Pure Food Law. According to press dispatches there have been in the United States, since the enforcement of this law, fifteen thousand, one hundred and eighty-four cases of ptomaine poisoning, four hundred and eighty-one of which were fatal. Prior to the enactment of the Pure Food Law borax and boron compounds were used on meat, fish, fowl, sausage, oysters, etc., consequently such food, which readily becomes contaminated, was kept in an hygienic, healthful condition.

The Pure Food Law compels truthful labels on all articles, packages or containers of food. A truthful label, however, upon meat, fish, fowl, sausage, oysters, etc., will not prevent them from spoiling. So that conditions are favorable for the propagation of poisonous germs. Thus, while the Pure Food Law compels truthful labels, it does not, on account of prohibiting preservatives, insure that food will reach the consumer in a pure, healthful condition; neither does the label prevent perishable articles of food from deteriorating, when in the consumer's hands, so as to become a menace to health and life.

The authorities should realize the above facts, and amend the laws so as to permit the use of modern non-injurious preservatives on all articles of food that favor the propagation of poisonous germs.

H. L. Harris.

New York, July 2.

[Ptomaines are not germs, but the poisonous product of germs. All the germs in a food preparation may, by the application of some preservative, be killed, and yet the ptomaines, developed before sterilization, remain as a source of danger. Moreover, the "harmless preservative" has not yet been discovered. Our correspondent would merely add to the possible danger of ptomaine poisoning, the certain danger of poisoning by his "preservative."—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

ON GETTING "PEOPLE" READERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Permit me, through the medium of your valuable paper, to make a suggestion that I believe will at least double the circulation of the Weekly People. It is to be presumed that every reader who has been a subscriber to The People for a year or more must be considered class-conscious, and being class-conscious must also understand that the paper is the greatest, if not the only available, means to be used at the present time to educate the workers in the great battle that they must wage for their own emancipation. This being so, we must try by what may be called "up-to date" methods to get our paper into the hands of the workers. I think it will be admitted that if the capitalist sheets had to depend on the quarterly, the half-yearly, and the yearly subscribers for the sale of their papers their circulation would be comparatively small indeed.

Now, the average worker will be more inclined to pay two cents for a single copy of a paper than to pay out a dollar, a half, or a quarter, as the case may be. With this idea in mind, if all subscribers (who find it difficult to get new subscribers) will order an extra copy for one year and sell it to some one who is anxious for information along the lines of his class interest, we will then and there have practically doubled the circulation of our paper at one stroke.

Of course I am well aware that there are a great many who have been doing this on a large scale for years, and the workers owe a debt to those same "warhorses" that can never be repaid. But it is to the rank and file, so to speak, that my appeal is made, so that we make the task of those men, who have devoted the best years of their lives to the cause that is ours as well as theirs, lighter, if possible, or at least encourage them by our efforts, and then all working, and each performing his share, the task will become less a task and more a pleasure. In this way the lamp of education will become so enlarged that its beams will penetrate into the recesses where to-day darkness prevails, and the darkness being dispelled, the workers, one and all, will march to that goal for which we should all strive: human emancipation with all that the phrase means.

Of course, it is to be understood, in this appeal, that we should order as many copies as we can or as many as our finances will allow, but each one should at least order one extra and then increase as the occasion demands. I have for a beginning ordered only one extra. I trust that this appeal will bear fruit.

P. O'Rourke.

Medford, Mass., July 5.

HERMAN SIMPSON.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Allow me a little space for a little retrospect, because I have just learned something interesting from an S. P. friend, who told me that Lee, of the "Call," was laid up with overwork, and Herman Simpson was acting in his place.

Simpson was one time the editor of the S. L. P. Jewish daily paper, the "Abendblatt." He quarreled with us and he said he wanted to have nothing to do with the Jewish movement, and he even called us "Sheenies." Now he comes back to the Jewish movement and becomes editor of the "Call," which is a very good Jewish paper printed in English.

But there is something more that I remember. When Simpson left us on the "Abendblatt" the paper was fighting for its life on account of the boycott of the typographical union, and the fight was all caused by Simpson. It was a foolish fight without principle involved; but Simpson forced the fight and he was the first to run away when the fight grew hot. It was characteristic of the man.

Bundist.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 7.

MRS. ANNA ROSSBACK.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Gloversville, Socialist Labor Party, mourns the death of Anna Rossback, wife of Christian Rossback, member of our Section of long standing and a good worker for the cause. The deceased had been sick with typhoid fever for a short time. She leaves two children. Comrade Rossback has our deepest sympathy in his sad bereavement.

R. Viscosi, Organizer.

Gloversville, N. Y., July 7.

MUST HAVE REVOLUTIONARY MESSAGE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I have been away from Fairbanks for the past nine months, seeking the yellow metal. Having been cut off from communication with the outside world so long I missed the Weekly People very much. Inclosed find a dollar, for which send me the dear old Weekly People, so that I may keep in touch with revolutionary Socialism.

L. H. Sawyer.

Fairbanks, Alaska, May 29.

ANOTHER FIVE-FOOT LIBRARY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—A short time ago Dr. Eliot, late of Harvard, recommended to the general public of readers what he calls "A five-foot library." I would like to propose the following five-foot library for workingmen seeking clear vision: Capital, Karl Marx; Ancient Society, Lewis Morgan; Communist Manifesto, Marx and Engels; Condition of the English Working Class in 1848, Engels; Dietzgen's Essays, Dietzgen; Two Pages from Roman History, De Leon; The Ancient Lowly, Ward; People of the Abyss, London; Handbook of Industrial Unionism, Trautmann; Industrial Unionism, E. V. Debs; Complete Works of Eugene Sue; Conflict Between Religion and Science, Draper; Reform or Revolution, De Leon; The Right to Be Lazy, La Fargue; The Civil War in France, Marx; Socialism, McClure; Socialism—Utopian and Scientific, Engels; The Burning Question of Trades-Unionism, De Leon; Tale of Two Cities, Dickens; Reply to Mallock, De Leon; Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin; Evolution of Man, Haeckel; Origin of Species, Darwin; Descent of Man, Darwin; The Jungle, Sinclair; Robinson Crusoe, De Foe; Socialism versus Anarchism, De Leon; Coniston, Churchill; The Crossing, Churchill; Woman Under Socialism, August Bebel; Antipatriotism, Gustave Herve; Elsie Venner, O. W. Holmes; Address on Preamble of the I. W. W., De Leon; Conquest of Peru and Conquest of Mexico, Prescott.

Any workingman who may decide to read may obtain all of these books from the New York Labor News Co., 28 City Hall Place, New York.

G. J. Sherwood.

Sparks, Nev., June 30.

LIVELY SLAVONIAN MASS MEETING

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The firecrackers of Hoboken did not have it all their own way on July 5, for the Slavonian comrades held a very successful mass meeting at 232 Adam street, and it happened that there was some excitement and a little racket. The chief of police tried to prevent the meeting, but afterward relented and put his O. K. on the back of one of the Slavonian circulars advertising the meeting.

After resolutions were read endorsing the principles of the Socialist Labor Party, a young man, who looked nice but behaved badly, walked up to the platform and wished to put a question. The chairman allowed him to speak. He started, in Jewish, but had not proceeded far before the audience was onto him and immediately stopped him.

Then a group of men in the rear began disturbing tactics. E. Fronetovich, a saloon keeper, shouted to me: "Your Honor, your Honor, the people of Hoboken don't need anyone from Newark to tell them anything." He was promptly told that such as he needed to be told how to behave at a public meeting. He and his gang were quickly ejected from the hall.

After this the meeting was adjourned in a peaceful S. L. P. manner. I spoke in English and I. Krofer spoke in Slavish.

F. Campbell.

Hoboken, N. J., July 5.

Not infrequently we get communications reading: "Someone handed me a copy of your paper and I want to know more about it." Pass your paper along when read.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

W. S., DETROIT, MICH.—Why the logic of the Socialist Labor Party is not accepted by the Socialist party? The answer is obvious. A weakling might face a danger. His very weakness may make him stand to. But one thing there is that a weakling will ever run away from,—the logic of argument. He calls that unspeakable tyranny.

J. M., CHICAGO, ILL.—The taking possession of the industries by the proletariat implies the taking and holding of the product of their labor. He who owns the necessaries for production owns, as a consequence, the product. Hence it comes that the capitalist, who does not work but owns the necessaries for production, owns also the product; while the worker, who works but does not own the necessaries for production, does not own his product.—Next question next week.

"READER," LOS ANGELES, CAL.—An instance of dialectical reasoning? Here is one:

Suppose John Doe should say that the expression "sausageguts" is vulgar, and therefore should not be found in The People. The dialectical method of refuting John Doe would be found in the answer: "If sausageguts is vulgar the vulgarity must lie in the 'guts.' If 'guts' is vulgar then the elegant little sentence: 'Kubelik, the talented violinist, extracted a magnificent symphony of Beethoven from the catguts of his instrument,'" would be vulgar. Next week an instance of inductive reasoning.

C. S., JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.—Temparament and historic background are among the material conditions that must ever be kept in mind in forming an opinion, especially in establishing a parallel between the Movement in one country and the Movement in another. With this caution, we would say the syndicalist Movement of France is not the I. W. W. Movement of America, in other words, is not the S. L. P. position, strictly speaking. French temperament and French history justify moves in France that would be out of place here. Lagardele cannot be said to hold the exact position of the S. L. P. French temperament and French history warrant a posture, Lagardele's, which places upon physical force an emphasis, imputes to it a constructive power, which it is not entitled to and has not here. Hence, much that Lagardele correctly calls revolutionary there, would, when applied to America, deserve to be put in quotation marks—"revolutionary." Distinct from that is the Rappaport position. He attaches little or no importance to Unionism, hence he places Lagardele's position in quotation marks. It is wrong to refer to Lagardele's position IN FRANCE in strong quotation marks. The quotation marks should be very light. Always remember that in formative periods the component parts of a Movement are apt to, and bound to somewhat over-emphasize their respective postures.

H. S., HAMILTON, O.—The "Appeal to Reason" is the private property of Wayland, who runs it as pleases himself.—Next question next week.

EQUITIST PUBLISHING HOUSE, PASADENA, CALIF.—Soon as published the review of the work will be forwarded.

J. K., NEW YORK—The People thoroughly appreciates your good intentions in suggesting the enlargement of its two publications. This opens the broad question of Socialist journalism at this season of the Movement. The conclusion arrived at in this office, from a consideration of the many sides of the question, is that The People—Daily and Weekly—are large enough for all practical purposes. To enlarge them would be to furnish more matter than the readers would have time to absorb. In that way they would be worse off.

R. R., ROCHESTER, PA.—Write to the County Clerk of St. Louis for the sample ballot of this year's municipal election. Other friends have done so and have received them and are stopping with them the mouths of the credulous S. P. rank and filers who claimed it was a "Daily People lie" that the S. P. of St. Louis had two candidates of the capitalist ballot; and they are opening the eyes of those who are not moles. As to the S. P. vote for Mayor, that can also be got from the County Clerk. It fell below even the reduced Debs vote of last year. The statement in the "Call" to the contrary was untrue.—Next question next week.

E. T., WORCESTER, MASS.—For clear-as-a-pike capitalism, take the New York "Evening Post"; for bull-in-a-china-shop capitalism, take the New York "Sun."

R. C., SPOKANE, WASH.; C. C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; C. J. R., JEFFERSON, O.; E. D. B., MANKATO, MINN.; O. H., TOLEDO, MICH.; N. J. G., COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.; R. McL., PHILA., PA.; F. C. R., JEFFERSON, MO.—Matter received.

MARX on MALLOCK
or
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Paul Augustine, National Secretary.
28 City Hall Place.
CANADIAN S. L. P.
National Secretary, Philip Courtenay, 144 Duchess Ave., London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
(The Party's literary agency.)
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.
Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

S. L. P. SECTIONS, TAKE NOTICE!

In accordance with Section 1 of Article XI. of the National Constitution, I hereby submit the following proposed amendments, which have received the required number of seconds:

Proposed by Section Cook County, Ill.
Language Federations.

Non-English speaking language federations nationally organized shall be defined as Language Sub-divisions of the Socialist Labor Party for propaganda purposes in the respective languages and shall be affiliated with the Socialist Labor Party in the following manner.

Section I.

The Federation shall pay to the National Executive Committee a per capita tax of three cents per member per month.

Section II.

The Federation shall have no other due stamp than the regular S. L. P. stamp.

Section III.

Each Federation to be represented on the N. E. C. by one representative with voice but no vote.

Section IV.

Section or branches of Federations shall be represented on the General Committee of the Sections and shall pay a per capita tax of two cents per member per month.

Section V.

The S. L. P. shall have full jurisdiction over all properties of the Federations, as with all other sub-divisions of the party, without responsibility for any indebtedness incurred by the Federations.

Section VI.

The Constitution and By-Laws of the national bodies of Language Federations shall be subject to approval by the N. E. C. of the party, and shall contain all the fundamental provisions of the party constitution.

Section New York's Amendments to Article XII of the Party Constitution. —Amended Portions, LARGE TYPE.

Non-English speaking Language Federations, nationally organized, shall be CHARTERED BY THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND BE affiliated with the S. L. P. in the following manner:

Section 1. Strike out entire old Section and substitute following: LANGUAGE FEDERATIONS SHALL PAY TO THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE A PER CAPITA TAX OF FIVE CENTS PER MEMBER PER MONTH. BUT THE PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE VII., SECTION FIVE, IN REGARD TO THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SETTING ASIDE TWO CENTS OF THE MONIES RECEIVED FOR EVERY DUE STAMP SOLD, TO BE USED AS A MILEAGE FUND, SHALL NOT APPLY TO SUCH FEDERATIONS.

Section 2. Each Federation to be represented on the N. E. C. by one member.

Section 3. Each Federation shall be represented in the National Convention of the S. L. P. by one delegate for every fifty members or MAJOR fraction thereof.

Section 4. Sections or branches of Federations shall be represented on the General Committee of the S. L. P. Sections, provided they pay the regular per capita tax, or by fraternal delegates.

Section 5. Branches of Federations shall be represented in the State Convention, etc., etc., (STRIKE OUT).

Section 6. (TO BE NEW SECTION FIVE). The S. L. P. shall have full jurisdiction over all properties of the Federations, as with all other sub-divisions of the Party, without responsibility for any indebtedness incurred by the Federations.

Section 7. Delegates, whether fraternal or otherwise, must be able to express themselves intelligibly in the English language. (STRIKE OUT).

Section 8. The basis of representation shall exclude those members of a Federation who are members of a Party Section. (STRIKE OUT).

Section 9. Upon questions submitted to general vote of the Party, the members, who belong both directly to a Section of the Party and a branch of a language Federation, shall vote at meetings of the Section only. (STRIKE OUT).

NEW SECTION SIX.

Section 6. MEMBERS BELONGING TO A BRANCH OR SECTION OF A FEDERATION, SHALL NOT, AT THE SAME TIME, BE MEMBERS OF ANY OTHER PARTY BRANCH OR SECTION.

Amendments to the above propositions are in order until August 7, 1909.

Paul Augustine,
Acting National Secretary.

New York, July 7, 1909.

OPERATING FUND.

J. Keegan, Cleveland, O. ..	1.00
S. Rohrbach, Reading, Pa. ..	1.00
Section Gloversville, N. Y. ..	1.00
Total for week	3.00
Previously acknowledged ..	4,849.54
Grand total	$4,852.54

[In previous report Geo. Hasseler, Detroit, was credited with contributing $1.00 in error; the contributor was John Kortan; Detroit.]

ATTENTION BOSTON!

A debate will take place on SUNDAY afternoon, July 18, at 3 o'clock, in People's Park, 36 Grand View street, off Beech street, Roslindale. The debate will be between T. F. Brennan of Salem, S. L. P., and Charles Claus, of Boston, S. P.

PENNSYLVANIA S. L. P. CONVENTION.

The Socialist Labor Party in the State of Pennsylvania will hold its regular State convention on SUNDAY, July 18th, at 2308 Lebanon street, Pittsburg, S. S., Pa.

Sympathizers and readers of the Party Press are welcome. Other Party organs please copy.

L. M. Barhydt, State Secretary,
245 7th Ave., West Homestead, Pa.

SECTION MILWAUKEE.

Section Milwaukee, Socialist Labor Party, will hold an important business meeting on TUESDAY, July 20. Members take notice.

SECTION MILWAUKEE'S PICNIC.

The Basket Picnic of Section Milwaukee of the S. L. P., will be held at Castalia Park, SUNDAY, August 8. Games, dancing and music will be provided. Come and have a good time and bring your friends. Everybody welcome.

Take the Wells-Wanwatosa car and get off at Hawley road, then walk one block west.

Section Milwaukee.

BREWERS ISSUE CHALLENGE.

Defy Prohibitionists to Prove that Prohibition Stops Drink Evil.

Galveston, Tex., July 6.—At a special meeting of the Texas Brewers' Association last night, with every brewery in the State represented, a challenge was was made to the National and State Prohibitios party involving $100,000 to public charity which the temperance people will have to take up. It is simply that the brewery interests will give that sum to charity if they fail to prove exclusivey that prohibition tdoes not prohibit and that there is more liquor consumed in the prohibition States and sections than in the open or wet States and precincts.

The brewers will select six men, three on each of two commissions, and the prohibition party shall seect an equal number. One commission of six men is intended to investigate conditions in Texas, and the other board is to visit other prohibition or dry States. The brewers expect to pay all the expenses and will abide by the boards' verdicts.

UNITY

An Address by DANIEL DE LEON

THE QUESTION OF SOCIALIST UNITY IS TO THE FORE AND THIS PAMPHLET SHOULD BE READ BY ALL WHO ARE INTERESTED IN BRINGING IT ABOUT. : : : : :

PRICE 5 CENTS.

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CALIFORNIA IS THE WINNER

Beats New York in the Propaganda Contest by a Safe Margin.

The returns are all in for the New York-California contest. California is the winner. That State sent $91.15 for Daily and Weekly People subscriptions and $27.65 for Labor News, a total of $118.80. New York sent $56.41 for Daily and Weekly People subscriptions and $40.19 for Labor News, a total of $96.60. California's remittances exceeded New York's by $22.20.

On the whole the contest turned out very satisfactory, considering, too, how few there were who entered into the spirit of it, and jumped in to make it a go. In California, it was Los Angeles that put that State to the fore, and it was largely due to the indefatigable efforts of Mrs. H. J. Schade, a non-Party member, that Los Angeles, and the State of California, were able to beat New York in the contest. Mrs. H. J. Schade, we salute you, as a worthy Comrade!

The contest has got some of the other comrades going. Things were better all around last week, the subs rolled in steadily. Those sending two, or more, were:

Mrs. H. J. Schade, Los Angeles, Cal.	18
C. Pierson, Chicago, Ill.	18
J. Hammer, New York City	11
E. Hauk, Buffalo, N. Y.	4
C. Seaholm, Yonkers, N. Y.	2
Section Kings County, N. Y.	5
J. A. Rowley, Sunnyvale, Cal.	3
A. C. McGinty, San Francisco, Cal.	2
P. E. Nelson, Fruitvale, Cal.	2
H. Stroever, Oroville, Cal.	2
L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal.	4
S. Moe, Los Angeles, Cal.	3
H. Morgan, Los Angeles, Cal	2
A. Weinberg, San Bernardino, Cal. ..	3
J. Begovich, San Pedro, Cal.	3
Jos. Kraja, Hoboken, N. J.	4
John Sweeney, Hoboken, N. J.	2
E. Singewald, Orange, N. J.	6
J. Reese, Plainfield, N. J.	5
H. L. Borini, Littel, Wash.	2
A. Gillhaus, Seattle, Wash.	3
E. Norling, Pasco, Wash.	6
F. Brown, Cleveland, O.	5
F. Knotek, Hartford, Conn.	5
M. Stodel, New Haven, Conn.	7
J. P. Erskine, Salt Lake, Utah	2
J. Gamp, Dighton, Kans.	2
Fannie Chernin, El Paso, Tex.	2
W. H. Carroll, Philadelphia, Pa.	2
H. Howell, Grand Island, Neb.	2
J. Sweeney, Roxbury, Mass.	8
F. Bohmbach, Boston, Mass.	2
Leon Platt, Attleboro, Mass.	2
O. Kinsalas, Malden, Mass.	2
Section Denver, Colo.	3

Prepaid cards sold: J. Isaack, Cincinnati, O., $6.50; J. C. Hurley, Los Angeles, Cal., $5.00; E. Hauk, Buffalo, N. Y. $4.90; L. Olsson, Tacoma, Wasr., $2.50.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

Another edition of "Antipatriotism," Herve's celebrated speech at the close of his trial for anti-militarist activity, has just come in from the binder. Waiting orders are being filled. "Antipatriotism" is a good seller, being the only one of its kind. It is an excellent pamphlet with which to knock capitalist jingoism out of the heads of the workers.

By the way—that offer of "Ideal City" and "Flashlights," one dollar value for 35 cents still holds good. Send 35 cents and we will mail the two books.

THE PROPAGANDA CONTESTS.

The Washington—New Jersey contest closed July 10th; the Illinois—Massachusetts one ends July 17th. July 11th sees the start of the Oregon—Rhode Island contest; July 25th Minnesota and Connecticut enter the arena, and August 1st Colorado and Virginia make their bow. Other contests will be announced in due time.

GRASP THE OPPORTUNITY.

Every S. L. P. man does more or less talking about Socialism to his friends and fellow workers. While this is a very good method of propaganda it should not be considered as all-sufficient, for the reason that it does not exercise a man's mind so well to be told a thing as it does for him to experience it or study it for himself. Word of mouth propaganda should be considered as the preliminary to getting a man to reading for himself.

With so many of our friends talking Socialism we often marvel that they do not send in more subscribers. One would wonder how it is that they escape the prospective readers. Take for instance the fact that in New York and vicinity there are several hundreds of S. L. P. members, one would think that without any effort at soliciting they could pick up a certain percentage of readers right along, but they do not. We fear the trouble is that our friends do not make the most of their Opportunities to get new readers.

The propaganda contests have made one thing clear—Subscriptions are to be had, if we will only go after them. Let everybody get busy and push the Party press.

FALL TO FOR THE MUNICIPAL CAMPAIGN.

To the Members and Sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party of New York County:—

"'Nuf said!"

That's all that ought to be needed to be said.

What man—or woman—of you, but knows without telling what a crushing system of labor we exist under?

What friend or sympathizer of Socialism but knows that both funds and workers are needed to carry on the grand movement for the overthrow of capitalism?

What member of the Party, if he be worthy of the name, but knows that upon HIS shoulders—yes, his individual shoulders, as well as on everybody else's—lies a big chunk of duty to be disposed of at every campaign?

Therefore, what's the use of words over it?

A mayoralty campaign is on. Our speakers are out. What are YOU doing?

There are funds to be collected, from shopmates, friends, all who will contribute to their emancipation. For this purpose subscription lists have been sent to the subdivisions of the Section for each member, and will also be sent to sympathizers who desire them. On the Party members particularly, the Party confidently depends for hard, vigorous work in bringing these lists to the notice of workingmen everywhere, and rolling up a magnificent sum for prosecuting an effective municipal campaign. Make your own contributions as large and as regular, weekly or monthly, as possible! Urge upon other workingmen the necessity for doing the same!

Besides the matter of funds, there are platforms to be carried, and literature to be sold.

And a dozen other things to make our propaganda successful.

Busy, then, all together. If you don't know how to start, or have completed one job and want another, call on the undersigned. He will assign you a new task, no less glorious than the first.

Yours for a brisk campaign, that will lift us far ahead towards our goal.

For the County Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party,

L. Abelson,
Organizer.

IMMIGRATION.

A right royal scrap is on between the general officers of the American Federation of Labor and Terence V. Powderly, chief of the division of information of the Department of Immigration, over the immigration question. The officers of the A. F. of L. believe, like the officers of the Socialist party, that there should be restriction of immigration while Powderly believes that the immigrants should be assisted in every way to go to places where labor is in demand by the bosses.

The officers of the National Liberal Immigration League are agitating to have a bill passed by Congress providing for free transportation at the expense of the Government not only of immigrants but of citizens who are willing to work but cannot find employment to places where workers are wanted. Powderly, the officers of the league say, is in favor of this plan and has given it his indorsement.

The plan was sent to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor for indorsements, but that body has several times expressed the belief that sending immigrants anywhere free is to be regarded with suspicion, as there might be a plan behind it to supply strike breakers. The following was received by the league from Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, in reply to the request for the indorsement of the proposed bill.

"The executive council reached the opinion that while desirous of rendering any assistance in our power yet at this time it would not be practicable to give the formal indorsement you request."

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REPORT

Of Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation to N. E. C. of the S. L. P.

To the Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party.

Comrades:—

We are glad to submit this report of our Federation's activity for the period of three months since our last Convention, held at Cleveland, O., April the 10th and 11th, 1909.

Before making any statement in regard to the agitational and educational work we have done among the Hungarian speaking workingmen, we desire to inform you that our convention unanimously adopted the principles and tactics of the Socialist Labor Party, this party being in our opinion the only bona fide revolutionary Socialist party in this country.

The Convention decided to seek means and ways to actually join the Party, if possible. We have been informed that Section Chicago made a motion to amend the Constitution of the S. L. P. so as to satisfy the language federations. So we decided to wait until the vote is taken and to act accordingly.

The convention carefully investigated the charges brought against Charles Rothfiser, the secretary of the Federation, and Editor of its organ, the Nepakarat. The Convention found that although the charges have been made by the Secretary of the S. L. P. in good faith, Charles Rothfiser is not guilty, for he did not ignore the correspondence coming from the S. L. P., and did not permit anybody to use the columns of the Nepakarat against the Party, did not take sides in the organ with the enemies of the Party and giving place for articles concerning the I. W. W. controversy; he acted under instructions given by the executive committee of the Federation. The Convention has been satisfied that Rothfiser is an ardent believer in the principles of the S. L. P., and we hope that this incident will not perturb the good relations between the Party and the Federation.

Officers have been elected as follows:

Charles Rothfiser, National Secretary.

Louis Basky, Editor.

When the Convention was held we had 37 Locals and 12 different States with a membership of one thousand. At present we have 43 Locals and 12 different States with a membership of one thousand and two hundred.

According to the instructions given by the last Convention, the Executive Committee decided to send out an organizer for three months. Charles Rothfiser has been elected as organizer and L. Goldberger has been elected to take his place as temporary secretary. We take the opportunity to call the attention of the Party members to the fact, that a helping hand given to the organizer by them will tend to make his tour more successful.

As to the educational work, we take care to advocate strict and straight revolutionary socialism both in the Nepakarat and in the books we publish. So far we published Hungarian translations of "What Means This Strike?" "The Burning Question of Trade Unionism," "The Preamble of the I. W. W.," all by D. De Leon; "Aims and Means," by E. Bolgar; "Contradictions of Capitalism," by Louis Basky; "Causes of Unemployment and Who is Right?" by Louis Basky. Besides these books we published a debate that recently took place between Louis Basky and E. Bard on party differences.

Generally speaking, our movement is growing rapidly and steadily, and we hope to fill our place in the movement to the best advantage of international revolutionary socialism.

We are fraternally yours for the socialist revolution,

Central Executive Committee
Hungarian Socialist Labor
Federation of America.

Something good for our German reading comrades and friends. Fiction but more than fiction.

Two dramas from proletarian life by Richard Koeppel.

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SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 49 Dubose avenue.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading room at 317 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1808 Elm street. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets first and third Sunday of the month at 3 p. m. at Headquarters, 1366 Ontario street, near St. Clair avenue.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters, 815 Hamilton street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—John Hossack, Secretary. 22 Fulton ave., Jersey City; Fred. Gerold, Financial Secretary, 102 Waverly st., Jersey City, N. J.

Chicago, Illinois. — The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m. sharp, at Friedmann's Hall, s.-e. corner Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women cordially invited.

Section Seattle, S. L. P. headquarters, free reading room and lecture hall, No. 2000 Second avenue. P. O. address, Box 1040.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Herbert Johnson, 475 Como avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P.. holds a business meeting every second and fourth Sunday in the month at 10 a. m. at Federation Hall, cor. 3rd and Wabash streets.

Section Denver meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday each month, at Hall 401 Club Building, 1731 Arapahoe street. People readers invited. Agent of Party organs, Al. Wernet, Hotel Carlton, 15th and Glenarm streets.

.. Antipatriotism ..

Celebrated address of Gustave Herve at the close of his trial for Anti-Militarist Activity, before the Jury of La Seine.

An excellent answer to Capitalist Jingoism and capital exposition of the need of international unity of the working class.

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ASSASSINATIONS AND SOCIALISM

From a Speech by August Bebel, Delivered at Berlin.

Translated from the German by BORIS REINSTEIN.

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HOW TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

All persons desiring to attach themselves to the Socialist Labor Party, either by the formation of a local organization known as a "Section," or by joining as members at large, may proceed as follows:

1. Seven or more persons may form a "Section," provided they subscribe to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P., and belong to no other political party.

2. Isolated persons, unable to find six others to join with them in organizing a "Section," but desiring to become members, may do so by becoming members at large by signing an application card, subscribing thereon to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P. and answering other questions on said application card.

For application blanks to be used in the formation of "Sections" and for application cards for the use of individual members as well as all other information apply to the undersigned.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary—
28 City Hall Place, New York City.

Ancient Society

By Lewis H. Morgan

This is a great work, furnishing the ethnologic basis to the sociologic superstructure raised by Marx and Engels.

While the work needs close study most of it is easy reading. The student will read, and re-read, and find, each time, fresh facts not noticed before, and the opening of wider vistas not discovered at previous readings.

Those readers who have less time at their disposal may not be able to profit by the work to its full extent, but even one reading will store their minds with valuable knowledge and broaden their horizon so as to enable them to grasp the meaning of events now going on better than they could otherwise do.

The previous editions of the work were expensive, four dollars a volume being almost prohibitive, but the work is now within the reach of all.

The Labor News is prepared to furnish the work at the PRICE OF $1.50.

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